FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 101 *23 May 1984*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

UN Disarmament Group Views Economics of Arms Race AA 1
Journal Cited on Warsaw Pact-NATO Arms Balance AA 1
Deployment of Soviet Missiles in GDR Justified AA 2
[Sakharov]
U.S. 'Star Wars' Plans Condemned, Talks Urged AA 2
[Fesunenko]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Kulikov Article on Warsaw Pact Anniversary BB 1
[RADYANSKA UKRAINA 13 May]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Views Missile Issue, U.S. Elections, ASEAN CC 1
[Rusakov]
SOVETSKIY SPORT Supports NOC Olympics Withdrawal CC 5
U.S. Anti-Soviet Plans for Olympics Reported CC 5
UNESCO Delegates in Paris Score U.S. Withdrawal CC 6
UN Security Council Discusses Israeli Crimes CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Observer Criticizes Reagan Trip, PRC Policy A 1
[Sergeyev in NEW TIMES No 20]
Reagan Team's 'Immoral Behavior' Criticized A 4
[Gan]

CHINA

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang Speaks at NPC Session B 1
Taiwan Inclusion in U.S. Forces' 'Front Line' Hit B 1
Anniversary of Chinese Poetess Commemorated B 2
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 23 May]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kim Il-song Arrives in Soviet Union for Visit C 1
Passes Through Krasnoyarsk C 1
[PRAVDA 22 May]
Stops in Novosibirsk, Omsk [Pyongyang] C 1
Arrives in Moscow C 2
Welcomed by Chernenko C 2
Soviet Union Supports DPRK Political Aims C 3

Supreme Soviet Honors DPRK Medical Workers C 4
Japanese Paper Criticizes 'Rimpac-84' Exercises C 4
U.S. 'Spy Plane' Crashes After S. Korea Takeoff C 4
Briefs: Soviet-Korean Cooperation Agreement C 4

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Reports End of G. Romanov CSSR Visit F 1
[20 May]
PRAVDA Reports on Solomentsev's Return from GDR F 1
[20 May]
Grishin Meets Sofia BCP Delegation on Arrival F 2
Chebrikov Travels to Berlin for Friendly Visit F 2
Dolgikh, Others at Send-Off F 2
Arrives in Berlin F 2
Communique Issued on Romanian-Spanish CP Talks F 3
Bulgaria-Hungary Talks Communique Issued F 3
Spanish CP Delegation's Bulgarian Visit Reviewed F 3
Soviet-Bulgarian Publishing Protocol Signed F 4
[IZVESTIYA 18 May]

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG's Genscher Concludes 'Useful' Talks, Departs G 1
Press Conference Held G 1
DPA Notes Opposing Views G 2
Genscher Remarks on Sakharovs [AFP] G 3
Talks Conclude in Moscow G 3
Genscher Departs for Home G 4
UK, USSR Exchange Diplomatic Expulsions [AFP] G 4
Greece Confirms Expulsion of U.S. Diplomat G 5
Two Soviet Spies Expelled From Belgium G 5
[Brussels]
Further Report [AFP] G 5
Soviet Diplomat Reportedly Expelled From France G 6
[AFP]
French Government Denial [Paris] G 6
Tikhonov Receives Austrian Company's Director G 6
Soviet-British Trade Talks Open in Moscow G 7
Marchuk Meets UK Official G 8
Tolkunov Meets Austrian Supreme Court Chief G 8
[IZVESTIYA 17 May]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reportage, Comment on Persian Gulf Situation H 1
TASS Cites U.S. Press H 1
U.S. Seeks to Intervene [Kozyakov] H 2
Arab Resistance to U.S. Policy [Timoshkin] H 3
IZVESTIYA Account [Matveyev 22 May] H 3
Goals in Seeking Saudi Bases [Tsvetov] H 4
U.S. Officials Visit Area H 5
U.S. 'Sole Oil Gatekeeper' [Ponomaryev] H 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

El Salvador President-Elect's U.S. Visit Viewed K 1
[Lavrentyev]
Duarte in U.S. To Seek More Military Aid K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Aliyev Addresses Film Workers Conference R 1
[PRAVDA 19 May]
Vorotnikov Visits Kray, Oblast Organizations R 7
[PRAVDA 20 May]
Government Personnel Changes Published R 8
[SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR No 11]
Convict's Connections Permit Evasion of Sentence R 8
[Prokhorov, Shatunovskiy in PRAVDA 18 May]
Republic Wildlife Protection Failings Criticized R 9
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 19 May]
Komsomol Young Writers Conference Opens R 10
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 16 May]
Orthodox Church Appoints New W. Europe Official R 11

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Current Livestock Productivity Surveyed T 1
[Glinka in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 18 May]
Weather and Crops Report for Early May T 2
[Litvinenko in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 16 May]
Decision on Harvest Transportation Publicized T 3
[Beketov]
Quarterly Stockraising Statistics Published T 4
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 21]

UN DISARMAMENT GROUP VIEWS ECONOMICS OF ARMS RACE

LD230537 Moscow TASS in English 0507 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] New York, May 23 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko's letter to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the problem of interdependence between disarmament and development has riveted close attention at the United Nations. The letter raised the important issues of reallotting resources, which could be released as a result of real steps towards disarmament, to solve acute social and economic problems in developing countries.

The problem of a connection between curbs on the arms race and development is being discussed at a session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission, which is continuing here. Speaking at the commission's meeting on Tuesday, Soviet representative V.L. Israelyan said that the arms race is making international economic relations even more unstable and complicating their restructuring on a just and democratic basis.

Mongolia, just like other socialist countries, attaches much importance to examining the link between disarmament and development, said Mongolian representative I. Erdenechuluun. He said his country believes that only real measures in the field of disarmament can release the necessary funds to meet the needs of developing countries.

Argentinian representative J. Carasales also stressed that the connection between disarmament measures, cuts in military spending and development deserves a most careful study at the United Nations.

JOURNAL CITED ON WARSAW PACT-NATO ARMS BALANCE

LD221455 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 22 TASS -- The total strength of the armed forces of the NATO bloc is 5,528 thousand, which is by far more than the Warsaw Treaty countries have, the WORLD ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal points out in its May issue.

Some advantage of the Warsaw Treaty in the field of tactical aviation (1.2 to 1) is compensated by the superiority of the NATO member-countries as regards the number of helicopters (1.8 to 1). As far as tanks are concerned, after Spain joined NATO the ratio here is 1:1. Yet it must be noted that the North Atlantic bloc countries have a considerable advantage as regards anti-tank weapons. These figures, the journal underscores, refute the claims of the West about an almost "overwhelming superiority in conventional weapons" of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Over the past 10-15 years, many types of conventional weapons have come close, as regards a number of indicators, to the low-yield nuclear weapons. A qualitative development of conventional weapons is continuing and is even accelerated.

The present-day level of science and technology, the journal points out, makes it possible to create now such weapons which can even in a non-nuclear war destroy every living thing on vast expanses within a short time and resolve strategic tasks. "Considering the steady perfection and growing might of the conventional weapons," the political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states point out, "it is necessary to make new efforts for an essential cut in the present-day levels of conventional weapons and forces both on the global scale and in separate regions, and hold appropriate talks with these aims."

While taking forced measures in the field of defense, the USSR is vigorously upholding the need for effective talks on a wide range of problems on the limitation and prohibition of conventional weapons. Soviet diplomacy consistently declares for a quest for sensible, mutually acceptable decisions on these issues.

DEPLOYMENT OF SOVIET MISSILES IN GDR JUSTIFIED

DW202056 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 17 May 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Why Are Extended-Range Operational-Tactical Missile Systems Being Deployed in the GDR?"]

[Text] The Soviet Defense Ministry announced Monday that an additional number of Soviet extended-range operational-tactical missile systems will be deployed on GDR territory. Is this measure more than a psychological maneuver, as Bonn's Minister Woerner said in a radio interview Wednesday? Or is the announced deployment of the Soviet missile systems in the GDR, as well as the earlier deployment of such missiles in the GDR and the CSSR, unnecessary, as some people think? Or is the announced deployment of an additional number of such missiles on GDR territory as well as the earlier deployment necessary, as other people think?

The answer is that just like the earlier deployment, the announced deployment of an additional number of Soviet extended-range operational-tactical missile systems in the GDR is a purely military measure, and this measure is and was necessary. What do these measures by the Soviet Union and its allies mean, and what is their intention? As you know, the first Soviet missile systems were deployed when the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy officially announced the deployment and operational readiness of the first nine Pershing II missiles in the FRG, 16 land-based cruise missiles in Great Britain, and the first few cruise missiles in Italy. The deployment of Soviet missiles in the GDR, announced Monday, is being carried out in connection with the continuing buildup of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in West Europe.

Thus, these actions of the Soviet Union and its allies are countermeasures. They are a response to the fact that by deploying Pershing II and land-based cruise missiles in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy, the United States is building up a first-strike potential. The countermeasures of the Soviet Union and its allies have a dual objective. They are intended, first, to preserve the balance of the forces, and second, to neutralize the concrete danger to the Soviet Union and its allies posed by those countries where the U.S. intermediate-range missiles are deployed.

What is the point? The deployment of Soviet extended-range, operational-tactical weapons at front-line positions thwarts U.S. efforts to achieve military superiority by means of a first-strike potential in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy. The Soviet missiles can reach most of the U.S. missile sites in West European countries. Therefore, the balance of forces is maintained. Moreover, these measures allow the Soviet Union and its allies to neutralize the superiority that the United States hopes to achieve through the short flight time of its Pershing II missiles.

The Soviet Defense Ministry's announcement states that the countermeasures of the Warsaw Pact members will continue to be strictly limited to what is necessary to preserve the balance of forces and neutralize the concrete danger.

U.S. 'STAR WARS' PLANS CONDEMNED, TALKS URGED

LD220951 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1935 GMT 21 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] World opinion has been greatly impressed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's reply to the letter from the American scientists. This document -- it was published in Sunday's newspapers -- reaffirms our country's principled position with regard to the United States' intention to carry the arms race into space.

Many foreign newspapers have quoted from or carried headlines stressing the statement by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary on the need for urgent steps before the terrible process of militarizing space acquires an irreversible nature. Yes, the experience of history has shown that a new kind of weapon is always much simpler to design and put into service than to go without later. And with each new twist of the arms race which Washington foists upon the world this rule is confirmed ever more clearly. This is why our country's calm and sober position, in sharp contrast to the feverish and hysterical outbursts from Washington, earns understanding and support from world opinion. This position is, understandably, close to people. Even in the United States, even in Washington's corridors of power, an understanding is growing of the fact that the Reagan administration's adventurist plans for militarizing space for the purpose of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union are, at least, senseless.

Criticism of the "star wars" program put forward by President Reagan -- which in particular envisages the creation of new and powerful antimissile defense systems, including space-based components -- has been expressed by the Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs under the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. This subcommittee has approved a report by experts rejecting the White House's arguments on the supposed need to create such an antimissile defense system and expressing opposition to these dangerous plans. Preliminary estimates put the cost to the American taxpayer of implementing them at a minimum of $26 billion over the next 5 years alone. Chairman of the subcommittee Fascell said the "star wars" program proposed by Reagan is expensive, unrealistic, and unjustified, and that implementing it could have destabilizing consequences and would lead to an irreversible -- take note, irreversible -- arms race in space. He calls on the White House to refrain from the militarization of space, to resume talks with the Soviet Union on verification of antisatellite weapons, and also to begin talks on banning all kinds of space weapons.

The Reagan administration, however, has no intention of heeding the voice of reason and common sense. The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports that, despite demands from many members of Congress, the Pentagon recently began testing a new and improved antisatellite missile system. The UPI agency pointed out that in the coming financial year the White House intends to spend about $1.7 billion in this so-called "star wars" program.

Under these conditions, the appeal from the Soviet leadership, reaffirmed in Comrade Chernenko's reply to the American scientists, to begin without any conditions or reservations official talks with a view to safely closing all channels to the militarization of space, seems all the more timely. The Soviet Union, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said, is filled with determination to do everything in its power to see that an appropriate accord is reached.

KULIKOV ARTICLE ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU181641 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 13 May 84 p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member-states: "In the Name of Peace and Socialism -- The Warsaw Pact Organization Is 29 Years Old" -- "Written Specially for RADYANSKA UKRAINA"]

[Text] In these May days, the Soviet people, the peoples of the countries of the socialist community, and the entire progressive mankind have commemorated the 39th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. And today we observe another great event -- the 29th anniversary of the formation of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

The closeness of these two historical dates is profoundly symbolic: The fruits of the great victory that brought liberation to many countries all over the world are being reliably protected by the powerful alliance of the armies of the countries of the socialist community.

The mulitilateral pact on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, which has been recorded in history as the Warsaw Pact, was signed by the socialist countries of Europe in the capital city of the Polish People's Republic. The present participants in the pact are: the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, and German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

While looking back at the path traveled by the fraternal countries, one can see that the signing of the Warsaw Pact was a very well timed and effective measure which cooled down the fervor of Western politicans and made it possible to avert the danger of unleashing a new world war.

The formation of the collective security system of the socialist states was a forced step in response to the emergence of NATO and other military blocs of capitalist countries.

In its substance, goal, and task, the Warsaw Pact Organization differs radically from any bourgeois coalition that existed before or exists now. This authentic defense alliance reliably serves the interests of the states participating in it. Its long activity has proved it to be a reliable shield guaranteeing the security of the fraternal countries and their socialist achievements, an important means in the struggle for peace and security in Europe, and a support for a lasting peace on earth.

At the sessions of the Political Consultative Committee (PCC), Warsaw Pact member-states came and come forward in a united front with the proposals to eliminate the hotbeds of a danger of war to protect peoples against imperialist aggression and arbitrariness, and to enhance the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with diverse social systems. A number of proposals has been worked out aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons of all kinds from the stocks of states, at the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only, at curtailing military budgets, at restricting and checking the arms race, and at disarmament.

However, as is known, those who would like to steer matters toward a further intensification in the arms race and toward unleashing a nuclear war do not like the initiatives brought forth by the countries of the socialist community.

Reactionary imperialist circles, above all those of the United States, are deliberately aggravating the international situation.

All acts of the Washington administration in the political, military, economic, and ~~ideological spheres are subordinated to the adventurist goal: to establish world~~ domination and primarily to attain military superiority over the USSR and other Warsaw Pact member-states. The United States and its NATO allies have been constantly and in an unprecedented manner intensifying nuclear and conventional armaments. The United States is spending enormous sums for military preparations.

In the past 3 years alone, the U.S. military outlays exceeded $640 billion, and in 1985-89 they will amount, as it has been announced, to $2 trillion, or almost as much as all outlays made for these purposes in the 35 postwar years.

Reagan's administration does not conceal that all that is being made in the calculation to attain military superiority over the USSR.

Particularly dangerous for the cause of peace is the deployment of American Pershing-II and cruise missiles in West European NATO countries against the will of their peoples. As first-strike weapons with a range of up to 2,600 kilometers and a high precision in targeting, Pershing II and cruise missiles may reach important strategic targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies with in a few minutes.

Expressing the will of the Soviet people, the party and the government emphasize that the USSR will not permit the military balance that has emerged to be upset, and that we, along with other Warsaw Pact states, will take the steps necessary in response to strengthen our security. At the February 1984 Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, said: "And no one must have even the slightest doubt: We shall continue to endeavor to strengthen our country's defense capacity, and to have sufficient means to coll down the hotheads of the militarist adventurers."

This has been a forced measure. But the Soviet leadership firmly and sincerely calls on the United States to embark upon the path of curbing and checking armaments, above all the nuclear ones; calls to move from the so-called balance of terror toward peace based on confidence, toward relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Unfortunately, the U.S. President and his circle have been blocking most vital issues on which the Soviet Union would like to reach an agreement with the United States.

For example, take the problem of outer space. The USSR has for many years been seeking to reach an agreement in order to prevent the arms race from expanding into outer space. This is a question which we have been constantly posing before the U.S. leadership. Meanwhile, the American President notified recently the U.S. Congress that the government was preparing the implementation of an extensive program for the arms race in outer space and did not intend to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union on averting the militarization of outer space, allegedly because of the complexity of control.

The ban of chemical weapons is another problem of great importance. As early as in 1972, the USSR and other socialist countries proposed in the Geneva Disarmament Committee to conclude a convention banning the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and on their destruction. A draft convention was also submitted at the same time. Later on, we have repeatedly been going back to this issue. But the United States has all this time been blocking the conclusion of a convention fully banning chemical weapons.

Those in Washington have now suddenly decided to assume the posture of the adherents of banning chemical weapons.

American leaders have for several months been promising to present some proposals on the subject in Geneva. But promises are just promises, and no one knows what shape these proposals will take. In the meantime, as can be seen from the President's utterances, a program is being forged in the United States for building up and renewing chemical weapons deployed both on American territory and beyond it. As a matter of fact, the United States has been continuing to introduce this terrible poison in Afghanistan, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

While intensifying the arms race, U.S. reactionary circles are entangling their NATO allies in it, and are striving also to expand even more the sphere of this bloc's activity. New efforts are being made to form aggressive alliances.

In view of the increased military threat on the part of imperialism, concern for the consolidation of our homeland's fighting efficiency and for the security of the entire socialist community has become of paramount importance.

While speaking at the meeting with the workers of the Serp I Molot Metallurgical Plant in Moscow, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "As long as the military and political tension exists, and as long as the nuclear missile threat on the part of the United States and NATO states is looming over our country, we must keep our powder dry, must always be on the alert so that the balance of power does not change in favor of imperialism and that we do not prove to be the weaker ones."

Owing to the great concern displayed by Communist and workers parties, the armed forces of fraternal states constitute well prepared and technically equipped military entities capable of accomplishing under any conditions even the most complex tasks for the defense of their own country and of the socialist community at large.

In a united combat formation, the Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member-states have for 29 years been constantly assisting each other in all spheres of life and activity, and have been exchanging experiences in combat training, political educational work, and exchanging achievements in military science and equipment.

The further development and improvement of fraternal Armed Forces has been guaranteed by the high economic potential and the maximum use of all advantages offered by the coordination of national economic plans among the countries of socialism. On the basis of industrialization and of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, Warsaw Pact countries have developed a modern defense industry that makes it possible to constantly reequip the national and the joint Armed Forces.

In the 29 years in which the Warsaw Pact has existed, stable principles have emerged in the common work performed by staffs and troops, and standard methods of training have been worked out, taking into account the national features of the allied armies and international tasks, based on mutual assistance, the exchange of experiences, and the division of efforts and of material and financial outlays.

The joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member-states make up a powerful military organization of a socialist nature. They are unshaken in their reliance on the great economic opportunities of socialism, on the advantages of its political and economic system, on the scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook; they enjoy boundless support and love on the part of the peoples of the allied countries, and are in combat readiness.

The fraternal Armed Forces -- the reliable shield of international peace and socialism -- are prepared to properly rebuff an aggressor if he dares to encroach upon the freedom and independence of our states.

PRAVDA VIEWS MISSILE ISSUE, U.S. ELECTIONS, ASEAN

PM221401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "International Review"]

[Text] The northern hemisphere is on the threshold of summer. But the international weather continues to be determined by last year's winds, which blew with the icy cold of those overcast November days when the first 16 American cruise missiles were delivered to the British base at Greenham Common and 9 Pershing II's to Mutlangen base in the FRG.

In the present situation, which has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of Washington and NATO, the Soviet Union is pursuing a consistent, peace-loving policy, combining a firm rebuff to the pretensions of the Western champions of the pursuit of superiority with flexibility and an active struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat and return to detente. The program advanced by the USSR for improving international relations includes a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals, the prohibition of space and chemical weapons, and the establishment of a kind of code of conduct for nuclear powers. As soon as Washington and NATO take measures to stop the deployment of new American medium-range missiles and remove them, the way to honest and equitable talks and to a fundamental change in the situation in Europe and throughout the world will be open. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will not be holding matters up.

NATO-Style Spring

Professional anticommunists would very much like to see the mythical Oceania described by George Orwell, author of the antiutopian "1984," as a "portrait" of a "totalitarian" socialist society. But . . .

On the white, concrete facade of the Oceanian ministry of propaganda, the first slogan proclaimed: "War is peace." A satirical paradox? Let us listen, however, to the present head of the White House.

"Preparing for war is one of the best means of preserving peace," he says, asserting that such is "the paradoxical situation, at first sight, and a hidden truth which may seem contradictory."

Are Washington and NATO not now engaged in what Orwell called resolving "the great problem of . . . how to destroy several hundred million people without warning in a few seconds"? Is it not for this reason that new American missiles are being brought into Europe?

The participants in the traditional spring "Atlantic marathon," which began last week, are most of all concerned with the problem of the further deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. Military organs have been meeting in a Brussels suburb. And at the end of May the heads of the NATO foreign policy departments will gather in Washington and, at the same time, celebrate the North Atlantic bloc's 35th anniversary.

With the help of its most loyal followers today -- Bonn and London -- Washington is trying to straighten out [vystraivayet po nitochke] the somewhat shaken NATO system. The sentiments of the West Europeans, the overwhelming majority of whom reject the new American missiles, are reaching both government offices and parliamentary chambers. And not only in Greece or Denmark, which refused to support the "missile" section of the communique at this session of the Military Planning Committee, but also in Italy, where the first cruise missiles were delivered 2 months ago, and in the Netherlands, and in Belgium, where Washington would like to begin digging bunkers for Tomahawks.

There is 1 month to go until the final deadline determined by the Dutch Government for adopting a decision on the missiles. But the antiwar movement in the country has reached such a scale that the ruling center-right coalition reasonably fears that a "yes" to the missiles will bury the government itself. Roughly twisting the little Netherlands' arm before the eyes of the entire world, the NATO superpower is angry that, "if the Dutch refuse to deploy the 48 missiles allocated to them, this will be a serious blow to the allies' strategy...and will also strengthen pacifist movements in other West European countries."

The unceremonious calling to order of "recalcitrants," as well as the actual transformation of West Europe into a bridgehead for inflicting a sudden nuclear missile strike, is a very clear illustration of what the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" over the Old World really is. Atlantic propagandists try to assert that the American nuclear missiles, as well as the bloc itself, are some sort of "bastion" which has been "defending" West Europe against the mythical "Soviet expansion" for 35 years. But in fact it is a nuclear trap. Having lured its allies into this trap, Washington is trying to dictate its will to them in everything, beginning with what weapons are to be deployed on their territory and ending with whom to trade with and how.

Washington and NATO are also preparing to turn Europe into a bridgehead for a "limited" war, which will supposedly divert the nuclear conflagration away from the American continent, and are doing so from the other end, namely by effacing the boundary between conventional and nuclear weapons -- which would make it possible to kindle a nuclear conflict after a "prelude" in the form of a war involving the use of conventional arms.

The present NATO sessions continue to discuss questions on the development and production of conventional arms.

This venture is known by the name "air-land battle," or "the Rogers doctrine" -- Rogers is an American general, commander in chief of the bloc's troops. It is a question of creating the potential for aggression with the help of a new generation of highly accurate missiles and other "conventional" arms whose destructive force is close to that of nuclear weapons. As AFP has pointed out, the new tactic, which has been adopted in accordance with the U.S. ground forces' field regulations published in 1982, provides for strikes "to a great depth, even including offensive operations on the Soviet Union's territory." Of course, there will be no repetition of June 1941. Crushing retribution will befall any aggressor. Really, what dreams Pentagon officials dream!

The militarist bacchanalia is accompanied by a "diplomacy of smiles." The NATO assure the public with an innocent demeanor that, in creating the potential for aggression with the help of both nuclear and nonnuclear weapons, they would merely like to have "an incentive for Moscow to return to the talks." And they pretend that the constructive proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries do not exist. Or else they proclaim them "propagandist" and "nonspecific."

Our country submitted to the Stockholm conference for consideration a document which contains proposals for measures to strengthen confidence and security in Europe. Its essence is its combination of both political and military-technical actions to reduce the nuclear threat.

This is the real way to reduce the danger of military confrontation in Europe. The NATO "incentives" in the form of missiles merely hamper progress along this path.

Election Waves

"He makes innumerable public blunders and is caught in dozens of actual mistakes and distortions. Under him, the country is experiencing its most profound economic slump since the Great Depression. The fruitless venture in Beirut cost the country 265 lives, and U.S. military interference is being sharply increased in Central America. A huge number of Reagan's political appointees are being criticized, and many are having to resign because of ethical and legal conflicts. Nonetheless, Reagan remains the man in the teflon suit: everything rolls off him like water off a duck's back," NEW YORK TIMES correspondent S. Weisman writes in amazement. And he provides an answer to this phenomenon: The White House believes that "Reagan's most valuable political asset is his ability to appear in the guise of a committed person, full of quiet confidence in himself and optimism, and adhering to old ideals. This enables the president to emerge practically unscathed from unnumerable political storms."

But the storms are continuing: the resignation of two more White House staffers has been announced -- M. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and J. Jenkins, deputy to E. Meese, adviser to the U.S. President.

The resignation of the former has shown that even in the U.S. Administration not everyone shares the White House's cheerful assessments with regard to the prospects for the present cyclical upsurge of the economy. "Feldstein has decided on this step at a time when discount rates are once again rising, the situation in construction is deteriorating, and at the same time President Reagan's chances of reelection are also diminishing," an American television company points out.

Jenkins was "retired" for failing to be sufficiently zealous in his attempts to hush up the scandal over the financial machinations of E. Meese and his involvement in the theft of White House documents during the 1980 election campaign. Acting in the classic style of R. Nixon, who tried to block the investigation into the Watergate affair, the U.S. Department of Justice declared that "no authentic evidence of a crime has been brought to light" in the theft of documents which has been called "Reagangate." And when an indignant federal judge ordered the appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate the scandal, the "guardians of the law" began disputing that decision.

Washington has brought the art of "brainwashing" and playing on the militarist-chauvinist sentiments of the U.S. population to the point of "perfection." Suffice it to recall the hysteria unleashed around the incursion -- provoked by the administration -- by South Korean spy plane into USSR airspace. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, speaking recently, declared bombastically: "Today, we are coming up against the need to recognize the indisputable truth that 'it is impossible to win a nuclear war, and we must prevent the outbreak of a such a war.' These are the words of Ronald Reagan." But, alas, they are no more than words. The facts are different. For the guide to action -- Presidential Directive 32 -- says that the aim of U.S. policy is to "gain the upper hand in a protracted nuclear war." And it is for the sake of this that an unprecedented program of U.S. rearmament is underway.

Recently, the White House has been using television to pressure congressmen who have dug in their heels against increasing "military aid" to the Salvadoran regime and appropriations for the production of the second batch of MX missiles. And it managed to get its own way, though it was forced to reduce the request from 40 to 15 missiles.

But there are limited possibilities even for the present masters of "brainwashing." There are things of which the White House will never manage to convince Americans. Members of the freeze movement believe that 7 out of 10 Americans now believe that the world situation is more dangerous than it was 3 years ago, when the current administration came to power.

According to a recent authoritative Gallup poll, the White House chief is 4-percent ahead of his Democratic rivals W. Mondale and G. Hart in popularity among the voters. However, U.S. polling experts believe that, in view of the statistical margin of error, such an insignificant advantage is in fact negligible, particularly as the Democrats are still deciding among themselves. Despite Mondale's advantage, it would appear that this decision on a candidate will not be final even with the concluding primaries on 5 June. But after the "donkey party" convention in July, the sharp confrontation between its candidate and the current White House chief will really begin. Then it will become more apparent whom the Americans do and do not trust.

Dangerous "Ripples"

The toasts had not been completed in the former palace of the Chinese emperors, where the U.S. President was a visitor recently, before "ripples" further exacerbating centers of tension spread throughout Asia. New Chinses military provocations -- the biggest since the aggression against the SRV in February 1979 -- were organized on the border with Vietnam. Visiting Pakistan, U.S. Vice President G. Bush began to openly incite the ringleaders of Afghan bandit groups to step up raids on the DRA, giving them $14 million "as petty cash." Washington has also been adding fuel to the conflict in the Persian Gulf region. The imaginary pretext is to "guarantee freedom of navigation." But in fact Washington's aim is always the same -- to ensure its military-political domination in the richest of oil stores.

In Indonesia, Bush and State Department official P. Wolfowitz, completing a tour of the ASEAN countries, endeavored by the sweat of their brows to erect new barriers in the way of dialogue between the Indochina and ASEAN countries. Support for the Pol Pot bandits entrenched in Thailand and the incitement of Bangkok against Kampuchea are among the chief points in what Reagan called "interests which coincide or are parallel with those of China."

All this has also rapidly affected the increase of provocations by the Thai military against Kampuchea and the results of the Jakarta meeting of ASEAN countries' foreign ministers (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Phillippines, Thailand, Singapore, and Brunei belong to this regional organization). The tone at athe conference was set by Thai declarations about Vietnam's "aggressiveness."

The only sensible way of settling the existing problems in the region is to hold talks. The proposals advanced at the 8th conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos provide a good foundation. Supporting the initiative of these states, the Soviet Union is ready to take part together with other permanent members of the UN Security Council in guaranteeing accords which may be reached between the Indochina and ASEAN states.

The Indochina states positively assessed the desire expressed at the Jakarta meeting to resolve the region's problems through talks.

We live in a special age -- the nuclear age. It requires the new kind of thinking for which Albert Einstein once appealed. An integral part of this thinking is the idea of resolving conflicts by political or diplomatic means, instead of by force. And a readiness to hold talks honestly, in a businesslike fashion, as equals, with no attempts to harm the security interests of the partner dialogue. There is no other sensible way.

SOVETSKIY SPORT SUPPORTS OLYMPICS WITHDRAWAL

LD221307 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 22 May 84

["What Was Kept Secret is Now Public Knowledge" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 22 TASS -- The statement of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR on its refusal to take part in Summer Olympics-84 in Los Angeles has caused angry hissing in U.S. reactionary circles. The American authorities and the Olympic organizers have struck a pose of outraged innocence. But a few days later the local press published reports which only confirmed that the Soviet NOC's measures were well justified. This is written today by the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT.

The newspaper quotes a number of American dailies. Thus Edgar Best, member of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) who is responsible for security measures, admitted in an interview with the LOS ANGELES TIMES that the LAOOC expected an attack on Soviet sportsmen by extremists right-wing groupings. Specialists writing in the newspaper said that the housing and transportation of the Soviet team were planned in such a way as to make Soviet sportsmen play the role of -- a shield in the event of a terrorist act against members of the team of another country.

The LOS ANGELES HERALD EXAMINER reported that in March this year Elliot Abrams, U.S. undersecretary of state, had a meeting in Los Angeles with the emigre scum belonging to the "Ban the Soviets" coalition. Not only did he hold a press conference but arranged a private meeting with its leaders.

A spokesman for the coalition said he had been received by Gary Mathews and Leon Johnson, highranking officials of the U.S. State Department, and had an audience with President Ronald Reagan last year. As was cynically stated by Paola Kuzmitch, press secretary of the State Department, such meetings are not unusual for the State Department. She said its officials keep in touch with representatives of such groups.

The latest publications indicate, the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT says, that government organizations of the USA often cooperate with bandits, encouraging them and directing their provocations.

It is on instructions from Washington that an atmosphere fraught with violence was being created over the Los Angeles Summer Olympics, says the American weekly PEOPLE'S WORLD. While threatening draconic measures against progressive organizations which were going to hold in Los Angeles protest demonstrations against Reagan's anti-people policies, the U.S. authorities did nothing to warn the extremists groupings which were actively preparing to stage hostile actions against Soviet sportsmen, officials, and tourists. But there is an end to any patience. And the Reagan administration did everything possible to hasten it.

U.S. ANTI-SOVIET PLANS FOR OLYMPICS REPORTED

LD221157 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Official Washington and the U.S. press are stepping up anti-Soviet hysteria about the Soviet National Olympic Committee's decision not to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics. Here is our Washington correspondent Aleksandr Druzhinin:

TIME magazine and other American press organs are presenting a whole collection of anti-Soviet insinuations, alleging that Soviet sportsmen had no reason whatsoever to refuse to take part in the Olympic Games.

The United States has done everything to ensure the security of sportsmen from the Soviet Union, the White House declared. To prove this, American television shows film clips which demonstrate how as far back as last winter special antiterrorist squads began their training. [video chows clip of U.S. TV report on antiterrorist training] But the question is: Who do the U.S. law agencies see as potential terrorists? It is difficult to believe, but FBI Director William Webster and his colleagues contend that Soviet sportsmen were apparently gathering in Los Angeles not to participate in the competitions at all, but to carry out spying there.

As protection against so-called Soviet spies, the FBI planned to send 700 of its hand-picked agents to Los Angeles. So-called extraordinary police measures for use during the Los Angeles Olympics were devised, not to ensure the security of Soviet sportsmen but to create around them an atmosphere of intimidation and surveillance. This conclusion is also supported by the fact that the real terrorists are not only not pursued, but on the contrary enjoy a high degree of protection from official Washington circles.

Here they are, the anti-Soviet rabble, every type of renegade, who have joined together in some kind of coalition under the name: "Ban the Soviets." [video shows still photos of anti-Soviet demonstrators] "Kill a Russki" is their slogan. The American authorities have, as the saying goes, not raised a finger to curb the anti-Soviet rabble.

American newspapers now often complain that the Olympic Games have been sacrificed to politics. Yes, this is true, the Olympics have become a victim of politics -- politics based on unrestrained and malevolent anti-Sovietism practiced by the Washington administration.

UNESCO DELEGATES IN PARIS SCORE U.S. WITHDRAWAL

LD192219 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 19 TASS -- The 119th session of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) underway here concluded the debate on the question of the United States' decision to quit UNESCO. The speeches of the overwhelming majority of representatives of states, members of the Executive Board, contained criticism of the U.S. decision. Nigeria's representative A. Bola Olanyan and Cuba's representative, Alfredo Gevara, specifically, stressed that not a single UNESCO member and no group of states had a right to impose its will on this international organization which has a membership of 161 countries.

It was pointed out in many speeches that Washington's accusations of UNESCO are groundless assertions. Meanwhile, "the United States' withdrawal from UNESCO undermines the foundations of international cooperation that have formed during and after the Second World War, entails the negative consequences for the process of consolidation of mutual understanding and peace whose development all United Nations members-countries have pledged to promote," said USSR representative in UNESCO's Executive Board Dmitriy Yermolenko.

Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic B. Dashtseren pointed out that the decision of the United States Government should be qualified as a manifestation of the present course of Washington's global policy aimed at undermining the system of the United Nations Organization as a whole. "To our mind, the United States' pronouncements that UNESCO should not participate in the educational activity promoting the consolidation of peace and disarmament are unlawful," Mongolia's representative said. "How can UNESCO keep from participating in this when its main task, just as that of other organizations of the United Nations system, is to promote safeguarding and consolidation of peace."

"UNESCO is obliged to work toward this if only because of the recommendations that it receives from the United Nations Organization -- to promote the cause of peace, disarmament."

"UNESCO also cannot bypass burning problems of war and peace, of the struggle for disarmament, elimination of colonialism, of racial discrimination, promotion of social and national progress of peoples of the world," he said.

"If the United States quits UNESCO we shall be faced with a most serious violation of the principle of universality of international organizations," Italy's representative said.

Upon the conclusion of the debate, representatives of 32 developing countries, as well as of Spain and China, tabled a draft resolution which says, in part: "Believing that every member-state, having approved the UNESCO Charter, voluntarily recognized the principles and ideals set out in that document, specifically the international character of this organization, believing that UNESCO by means of its programmes and functions invariably adheres to this principle of universality and develops genuine international cooperation in the interests of all member-countries without any distinction, it is with regret that the Executive Board takes into consideration the United States Government's decision and expresses the hope that the United States will reconsider its decision."

Members of the Executive Board today began discussing the stand of Britain, the second country, that following the United States expressed criticism of UNESCO.

It is pointed out with regret in the diplomatic circles of this organization and above all developing countries that instead of solving in the framework of its competence most important problems with which mankind is faced, now UNESCO has to deal with an internal crisis situation caused by the actions of the U.S. Administration and the British Government.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES ISRAELI CRIMES

LD220404 Moscow TASS in English 0354 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] New York, May 22 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has begun considering the complaint by the Arab countries' group in connection with the new criminal actions of the Israeli military in the occupied south of Lebanon. Over there, in the Palestinian refugee camp of Ayn al-Hulwah, the Zionists have staged a new massacre to which tens of old men, women, and children fell victim.

Speaking on the instructions of the Arab countries' group at the United Nations, the group's chairman Muhammad Abu al-Hasan, permanent representative of Kuwait at the United Nations, pointed out that the aim of the persecutions of the Arab population in the West Bank of the Jordan, in Gaza sector, and Golan Heights is to intimidate the Palestinians and to make them abandon their lands forever, and thereby to complete the colonisation and annexation of the captured territories.

OBSERVER CRITICIZES REAGAN TRIP, PRC POLICY

PM221027 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 20, May 84 pp 10, 11, 12

[Article by Sergey Sergeyev: "What Reagan Was After in China"]

[Text] The recent visit of President Reagan to China evoked a flurry of comment. The sensationalist Western press generally highlighted only the outward aspects of the American-Chinese talks. This was encouraged by the White House chief, whose self-advertising speeches and actions during the visit were evidently intended as propaganda in the presidential race now developing in the United States.

All manner of means were used to stage this pre-election show, described by reporters as the "Beijing primary": from demagogic statements that the U.S. Administration "loves peace and hates war" to such Hollywood-style gestures as handing over a $10,000 cheque to help preserve that rare animal, the panda, in China. The future will show what dividends Reagan was able to reap from his visit to Beijing and how all the excellent photographs taken during the visit will help him in the forthcoming presidential stakes.

However, it was not just pre-election considerations that took Reagan to Beijing. The U.S. President took advantage of his visit to mount virulent attacks on the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to stoke up tension in Asia and the Pacific and, as the Indian newspaper PATRIOT has noted, to try to hitch Beijing to the U.S. military and political chariot, which may have far-reaching and dangerous consequences for Asia.

News analysts have described Reagan's visit to China as one more step (after his trips to Tokyo and Seoul last autumn) in his search for allies in his policy directed against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries and endangering the interests of all peace-loving states in Asia. It is no secret that the United States, as the White House chief said, is impelled by the desire to build a strong community of nations east of the Soviet Union, as well as west of it. Regarding the Far East as a second (after Europe) "strategic zone" of possible confrontation with the Soviet Union and a sphere of U.S. "vital interests," Washington is trying to consolidate its position there by increasing the U.S. military presence, forming a military and political alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, and involving Australia, New Zealand, the ASEAN countries and Taiwan in these plans.

According to foreign sources, the second biggest U.S. overseas force is concentrated in that region. It consists of 465,000 servicemen, 140 warships and more than 1,100 planes. An extensive network of U.S. military bases covers the Pacific, Japan, South Korea, the Phillippines, Australia and other countries.

Reagan's visit to Beijing has shown that Washington has not given up its hopes of including China in its global "security belt." Pointing to the immense strategic importance of Asia and the Pacific, Secretary of State George Shultz, who was accompanying Reagan, said that "China, as the most populous country in the region, is a kind of centrepiece." The way Washington would like to use this "centrepiece" in the interests of U.S. imperialism was revealed by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who described the efforts "to build an enduring relationship with the People's Republic of China" as one of the "fundamental foundation stones" underlying U.S. defence policy in the Pacific. It is characteristic that these statements were made in the context of slanderous talk about the "growing Soviet threat."

In its assessment of the positions of the two sides at the talks, the media has concluded that, while avoiding stating publicly their direct support for the militarist anti-Soviet policy of the U.S. Administration, and though declaring the existence of "different approaches" to some international and bilateral issues, the Chinese leaders nevertheless acknowledged the common or parallel interests of China and the United States, above all in the "containment" of the Soviet Union. Beijing has reaffirmed its readiness to team up with U.S. imperialism on a number of major world political issues (the situation in Indo-China, around Afghanistan, and so on).

It is characteristic that Reagan's visit took place at a time when Beijing is intensifying its armed provocations against Vietnam, the biggest since the Chinese aggression against the country of February 1979.

It is also significant that both sides discussed the expansion of their military and intelligence contacts and plans for the sale of U.S. arms to China, which cannot but arouse legitimate concern in the world especially in neighbouring countries.

Glossing over the true causes of the increased world tension and virtually placing the Soviet Union and the United States on the same footing, the Chinese leaders regard the situation in the "hot spots" in the light of confrontation between the two "superpowers." They have in fact closed their eyes to the dangerous militarist policy of U.S. imperialism, to the building of an alliance between Washington and Tokyo and Seoul, and to U.S. military preparations in Asia and the Pacific, which concern China too.

Moreover, in spite of the obvious facts, and to Reagan's evident satisfaction, the Soviet Union was again accused, without any ground whatever, of posing a "threat to the security of China." At the same time Beijing openly declares that China and the United States "do not threaten each other" and "have common interests in the important questions of international peace and security." The logic of such statements is hard to understand. Beijing is clearly searching for a threat to China's security in the wrong place. For, if such a threat really does exist, it comes from U.S. imperialism, which is shamelessly trampling on the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, which has torn Taiwan from China and kept the island under its control for the past 35 years; which is arming the Taipei regime still bent on "liberation of the mainland." Nor has Washington annulled Carter's Directive 59, which outlined plans for a U.S. nuclear strike against China.

Reagan's effusions about his great respect for the achievements of Chinese civilization and his warmest feelings of friendship for the Chinese people were the height of hypocrisy and duplicity. The Chinese people must remember the U.S. aggression during the civil war in their country, the U.S. economic blockade and the attempts to strangle people's government in the early years of the republic, and the hostile U.S. policy towards China in the 1950s and 1960s. They must remember, too, that Reagan, who in Beijing tried to pose as a "friend" of the Chinese people, described "Red China" as a "dungeon" in 1979 and Carter's move to normalize relations with China as an "outright betrayal of an old and trusted ally" -- Taiwan. Reagan's election campaign in 1980 was accompanied by calls to keep up inter-governmental ties with the Taipei regime and maintain vigilance against "godless Communist China."

Washington's publicity was also demonstrated by Reagan's statements in Beijing that "we are not going to turn our back on old friend in order to . . . make new friends." No promise was given to cut U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan. Indeed, Washington has announced its decision to sell Taipei modern arms worth $87 million.

Demonstrating the imperial approach characteristic of Washington, Reagan exhorted Beijing not to exaggerate the difficulties, not to raise the alarm over "trifles" (the infringement of the sovereign rights of the Chinese people), and to show maximum tact on the Taiwan question. As Caspar Weinberger cynically said, the United States is doing what is required by the American statutory law, the Taiwan Relations Act, which, as is well known, reflects the imperialist "two-China" concept.

In addition to military strategic considerations, Reagan's visit had one more important aim. This was, as the President himself said, to expand U.S. influence on the vast commercial market of China. Before flying to Beijing, Reagan assured U.S. businessmen that he would do his best to strengthen the position of U.S. monopolies in the Chinese market. He also promised to advertise American goods there.

News analysts point to the quite high level of American-Chinese relations in practical fields. About 800 U.S. companies have economic ties with China, 110 of them having offices there. This year Washington is going to issue 5,000 permits for the delivery of U.S. dual-purpose technology (that is, technology which can be used both for civil and military purposes) worth about $2 billion. American firms have invested $678 million in the Chinese economy, and hold first place among China's partners in this respect. China has 21 enterprises in which U.S. capital plays a part. Large U.S. oil producing companies have concluded a number of agreements, worth several hundred million dollars, on the prospecting for and output of oil on China's continental shelf. Shortly before Reagan's visit Occidental Petroleum Corp. clinched a major deal on the joint exploitation of coal deposits in China. A number of new agreements guaranteeing favourable terms for U.S. firms in China were concluded during Reagan's visit.

Twenty-one protocols have been signed and over 300 joint scientific and technical projects undertaken in the past few years. During Reagan's visit the two sides considered the question of supplying Beijing with space equipment and technology and of organizing a joint Sino-American space flight.

Over 10,000 Chinese students and trainees are studying in the United States. Reagan said this number may be increased to 100,000.

Every month over 100 Chinese delegations go to the United States. In 1983 China was visited by 150,000 Americans, three times more than in 1979.

The expansion of American-Chinese trade, economic, scientific and technological ties and the growth of U.S. investment in the Chinese economy, described by Washington as disinterested "aid," are by no means dictated by altruistic considerations. Clearly the imperialists have never been and will never be friends of socialism. The U.S. ruling circles want to use Beijing interest in economic aid in order to hitch the Chinese economy to the world capitalist market, create the conditions for the evolution of China's home and foreign policies in a direction favourable to imperialism, and erode the foundations of China's social system. That is why the U.S. President particularly welcomed the Chinese leaders' decision to open their doors wider to the West and create conditions for the free exchange of knowledge. He praised the growing spirit of enterprise in China and stressed that Beijing's "open-door" policy made possible a further coincidence of the two countries' interests.

Reagan declared with undisguised satisfaction that "American concerns can create branches of their own in China" and that "capitalism will be... in these plants." This thought was expressed even more frankly by Robert McFarlane, the national security adviser to the President.

"In oil, coal extraction, nuclear power, hydropower we may well see ... hundreds of thousands of Americans and other Westerners in China," he said. "...You can't expect anything but change, and I think we're going to see change in China."

The real meaning of the U.S. President's visit to China will become clear some time in the future. However, it is already clear that the visit of Reagan, a direct placeman of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the initiator of a crusade against socialism, his calls for greater confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and his attempts to use the "Chinese factor" in the U.S. military and political plans in Asia and the Pacific run counter to the interests of peace and socialism and to the interests of the Chinese people.

REAGAN TEAM'S IMMORAL BEHAVIOR CRITICIZED

LD221252 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- Over the years of the stay in power of the "Reagan team," tens of high-ranking figures of the U.S. Administration were exposed of various unlawful financial operations, abuse of office and embezzlement, PRAVDA's correspondent Vitaliy Gan points out. At least ten high-ranking officials of the Reagan Administration were forced to resign under the pressure of evidence.

But the disgraceful legacy of Watergate is not confined to that! Last summer, Washington was rocked by a scandal, which made the country talk of a repetition of the disgraceful story of the seventies. It was dubbed by analogy "Reagangate." The point at issue was the stealing in 1980 by Reagan's people of confidential papers from the archives of the then U.S. President Carter, which were used to discredit the administration. Nearly 12 of Reagan's aides were reported to have violated the criminal code.

Under the pressure of the approaching presidential elections, the White House advisers had to pull all levers in order to prevent an examination of the charges. Much has been done to that end, but the scandal continues smoldering and is marked by fresh acts of immoral behaviour by the figures of the administration. A few days ago, the Washington Federal Court ruled that the U.S. attorney general should appoint a special attorney to investigate "Reagangate" as there are increasingly more proofs indicating that the main figure in the case of stealing is Edwin Meese [words indistinct].

PRIME MINISTER ZHAO ZIYANG SPEAKS AT NPC SESSION

LD221927 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing May 22 TASS -- The second session of the PRC National People's Congress of the sixth convocation under way here is discussing in the groups a report on the work of the Chinese Government that was delivered by Premier of the State Council of the PRC Zhao Ziyang. Dwelling on the country's economic situation, the head of the Chinese Government expressed the opinion that the indexes of the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the PRC (1981-1983) will be reached and overreached. The premier of the State Council pointed to the need of continuing the economic and structural reforms in the national economy. Zhao Ziyang dwelt particularly on the "open door" policy emphasizing the need of "taking a big step" in drawing foreign capital into the Chinese economy. For these purposes there are plans to intensify the activity of foreign business in the already existing four special economic districts and to give access to foreign businessmen to 14 maritime cities. Economic privileges will be granted to foreign businessmen and favourable conditions for their activity will be created. The premier of the State Council of the PRC set out the main trends of China's foreign policy.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the PRC Song Ping delivering a report on the state plan of the economic and social development for 1984 pointed out that the rates of increasing the efficiency of production are slow, that there exist financial difficulties. The plan for 1984 envisages a four per cent increase of the output of farming and a five per cent increase of industrial output. It is planned to mine 720 million tons of coal, to extract 108 million tons of oil, to generate 360 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. PRC Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian delivering a report on the budget pointed out that in the current financial year the expenditures will surpass revenues by 3 billion yuan while the sum of foreign loans will make up 5.1 billion yuan.

TAIWAN INCLUSION IN U.S. FORCES' 'FRONT LINE' HIT

OW230423 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 21 May 84

[Mulatov commentary]

[Excerpts] As everyone knows, the U.S. west coast is several thousand nautical miles from the Soviet Union, China, and other Pacific countries across the Pacific Ocean. We don't know why the front line for the U.S. Armed Forces is not in the vicinity of the U.S. coast, but is extended to the coasts of the Soviet Union, China, South Korea, Japan, and the Philippines. The U.S. security system includes a portion of China's territory -- that is, Taiwan Province. That is why the anti-communist regime in Taiwan can constantly obtain a large amount of arms and military technology from the United States. Such aid to Taiwan has existed as long as the People's Republic of China.

Let us make a summary analysis of the U.S. position. The essence of this position is to place the Pacific region under U.S. military and political hegemony. For this reason, Washington refuses to accept the Soviet proposal on the implementation of confidence-building measures in the Far East and that by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful settlement of the Korean peninsula issue, and continues to violate China's sovereignty over Taiwan. Washington does not consider at all the livelihood and security of the peoples of the Soviet Union, China, Korea, and other countries. In this situation, it is of daily, growing significance for the socialist countries in the Far East to strengthen their unity.

ANNIVERSARY OF CHINESE POETESS COMMEMORATED

PM221543 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 23 May publishes on page 15 a 900-word article by Mikhail Basmanov entitled, "Precious Jasper: On the 900th Anniversary of China's Eminent Poetess Li Qingzhao."

Basmanov writes about Li's life and work, saying that "her poetry in praise of love and good has not faded," and illustrating his articles with excerpts from her poems in Russian. He briefly mentions the publication of Li's work and of works on her life to mark her anniversary in China, and concludes: "Invariably maintaining a respectful attitude toward cultural heritage, the Soviet people join the Chinese people in marking this year the jubilee of the remarkable Chinese poetess whose name, thanks to the translation of her poetry into Russian, has gained a firm place in our poetical pantheon, where the great writers and poets of all times, all countries, and all peoples are represented."

The following unattributed report is appended at the foot of Basmanov's article:

"The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, jointly with the USSR Writers' Union, held a soiree 15 May at the House of Friendship With the Peoples of Foreign Countries which was devoted to the 900th anniversary of Li Qingzhao's birth.

"The soiree was opened by N.T. Fedorenko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board, and secretary of the USSR Writers' Union; a report on Li Qingzhao's life and work was delivered by M.I. Basmanov, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's first Far Eastern Department and well known poetry translator and student of Chinese literature.

"The soiree was attended by Central Board members and aktivists from the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, sinologists, and representatives of the public. Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, and members of the embassy's diplomatic staff were guests at the soiree."

KIM IL-SONG ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION FOR VISIT

Passes Through Krasnoyarsk

PM221531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Acquaintance With Krasnoyarsk"]

[Text] Krasnoyarsk, 21 May -- The DPRK party-state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and President of the DPRK, has made a stopover here. The delegation is being accompanied by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK.

The visitors were greeted and seen off by P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom, V.V. Plisov, chairman of Krasnoyarsk Krayispolkom, Colonel General N.I. Popov, commander of the Siberian Military District, and other officials. During their stay in Krasnoyarsk the visitors visited the GES and familiarized themselves with the city's sights. A dinner was given in honor of the delegation on behalf of the CPSU Kraykom and the Krayispolkom.

Stops in Novosibirsk, Omsk

SK221308 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpt] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and President of the DPRK, passed through Novosibirsk and Omsk on his way to Moscow, leading the DPRK party and state delegation on an official good-will visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

On 21 May, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the Novosibirisk railway station. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song was met at the railwoad station by A.T. (Piatov), first secretary of the CPSU Novosibirsk Territorial Committee; (Yu. Pokov), President of the Executive Committee of the Novosibirsk Territorial Soviet of People's Deputies; Colonel General N.I. Popov, Commander of the Siberian Military District; and other responsible functionaries for party and government organizations in Novosibirsk. Comrade (Y.T. Novichencko), who worked in our country after the national liberation, was also at the railroad station. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train and exchanged greetings with the Soviet cadres who came to greet him. Soviet children presented bunches of flowers to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and cadres accompanying him as members of the delegation.

Receiving greeetings from Comrade (Y.T. Novichenko), the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly embraced him. Recalling the heroic act of Comrade (Y.T. Novichenko) displayed at the celebrations held in the plaza of the Pyongyang railroad station 38 years ago marking the 27th anniversary of the 1 March Popular Uprising, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song had his photograph taken with him, saying "I am very glad to meet you again after nearly 40 years." The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song highly praised Comrade (Y.T. Novichenko), noting he is a symbol of Korea-USSR friendship and a hero. Receiving warm congratulations from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade (Y.T. Novichenko), expressed deep thanks to him, saying that he cannot suppress great emotion and joy at meeting Comrade President Kim Il-song who looked very healthy.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song boarded the train amid a warm farewell from the cadres who came to greet him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song passed through Omsk the same afternoon (S.E. Maniyapin), First Secretary of the CPSU Omsk Territorial Committee; (E.T. Poitailo), President of the Executive Committee of the Omsk Territorial Soviet of People's Deputies; and responsible functionaries of the party and government organizations in OMSK city were at the railroad station. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train escorted by the Soviet cadres who accompanied him from Kuybyshev. Soviet children presented bunches of flowers to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and cadres accompanying him as members of his delegation. (S.E. Maniyapin), First Secretary of the CPSU Omsk Territorial Committee, presented bunches of roses which he specially obtained on a special basis from those in bloom in Siberia to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was briefed on the geography and economic situation of Omsk by the first secretary of Omsk Territorial Party Committee.

Arrives in Moscow

LD230614 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- A party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, DPRK President Kim Il-song has arrived on an official friendly visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. At the railway station the delegation was welcomed by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Welcomed by Chernenko

LD230740 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- The party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, DPRK President Kim Il-song has been welcomed in a official ceremony in the Kremlin today. The delegation arrived on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. In the square outside the Grand Kremlin Palace, Kim Il-song and the members of the delegation were warmly welcomed by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The welcoming ceremony in the Kremlin was attended by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, [as received] Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister, Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defence minister, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Konstantin Rusakov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 0752 GMT on 23 May renders the above paragraph, from line two as follows: ...CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Andrey Gromyko, member...]

SOVIET UNION SUPPORTS DPRK POLITICAL AIMS

SK221149 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Respected listeners: Radio Moscow receives many letters from various countries, including the DPRK. In their letters, listeners from People's Korea express warm gratitude for the Soviet people's support for the Korean people's just struggle to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and to achieve peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis.

For example, our radio station has received such letters from (Kim Sang-sik), a resident of South Hamgyong Province; (So Yun-sok) in Kaesong City; (Han Sang-sik) of the Hamhung Bicycle Plant; and many other Korean friends.

(Mikhaylov) of our radio station comments on this:

The Soviet people always cherish their fraternal friendship toward the fraternal Korean people. The friendship between the peoples of our two countries has deep historic roots and has been (?constantly strengthened). This friendship was formed during the course of the struggle against the common enemy, the imperialists.

Cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK is based on inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on principles of complete equality and reciprocity.

Relations between the peoples of our two countries have been further strengthened since conclusion of the treaty for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance in 1962.

The annual month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle is observed in the Soviet Union as a social and political campaign of people and displays the invincible Soviet-Korean friendship. During the observation of the month, rallies and report meetings are held in many republics, oblasts, krays, and cities of our country. At the rallies and meetings, workers, kolkhoz members, students, and intellectuals express their active support for the Korean people's just cause. The Soviet people fully understand, support and encourage the desire and aspiration of the Korean patriots.

The Soviet Union fully supports the Korean people's just demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and to shape the Korean people's destiny by themselves without intervention of foreign forces. The Soviet Union understands, favors, and supports the DPRK proposal to ease political tension in the Far East and to achieve peaceful reunification of the country.

Thanks to the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the international community, some progress has been made in the settlement of the Korean question. The United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, a heinous tool of the imperialist forces for interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people, has been dissolved and the DPRK has gained a seat at the United Nations as a permanent observer. In addition, in accordance with the proposal of the Soviet Union, other socialist nations, and some developing countries, the 30th UN General Assembly -- for the first time in UN discussion of the Korean question -- adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The principled Soviet stand of supporting the just cause of Korea was once again reaffirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union is extending solidarity with the DPRK's struggle to achieve peaceful reunification of the fatherland without the intervention of foreign forces and in a democratic way. At the same time it is making efforts to develop, deepen, and enrich its relations with the republic.

SUPREME SOVIET HONORS DPRK MEDICAL WORKERS

LD221543 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] By decision of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet a large group of medical workers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been decorated with orders and medals. The awards mark their active participation in saving a Soviet specialist who received heavy burns at an industrial facility under construction in Democratic Korea. They also marked their professional skills and feelings of friendship toward the Soviet people.

JAPANESE PAPER CRITICIZES 'RIMPAC-84' EXERCISES

LD221136 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 22 TASS -- The "Rimpac-84" joint exercises of the navies of the United States and of its allies for blocs in the Pacific Ocean, which began on May 15 on a vast territory stretching from the western coast of the United States to Hawaii islands, are gaining in scope. Yesterday a four-aircraft unit of Japanese anti-submarine planes "R-2G" took off from the Atsugi naval air base heading for the area of the exercises, the newspaper AKAHATA reports. Another group of four anti-submarine planes "R-3S" is to leave for the area today. The "Rimpac" exercises have been held by Washington since 1971. Taking part in them are ships and planes of the navies of the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. The current exercises, AKAHATA points out, are the biggest in scope.

U.S. 'SPY PLANE' CRASHES AFTER S. KOREA TAKEOFF

LD221246 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 22 TASS -- An American spy plane U-2 crashed when taking off from a U.S. air base in South Korea this morning. The pilot catapulted at the last moment. It is not known what caused the disaster, the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports. The plane in question belonged to the Ninth Strategic Air Reconnaissance wing of the USA BWD RGT Beale (California). U-2 planes are used by the Pentagon for reconnoitering military targets in the territories of North Korea, the Soviet Union and other countries. The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic has protested more than once against the violation of its air frontiers by American spy planes.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-KOREAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- The latest session of the Permanent Subcommission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Korean Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Questions has taken place in Pyongyang. An examination of progress in fulfilling joint decisions on the development of cooperation between the two countries in the abovementioned sphere was carried out, and a protocol for 1984 was signed, as was an agreement on cooperation in utilizing space-research data in the interests of the national economies of the USSR and People's Korea. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 May 84 LD]

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF G. ROMANOV CSSR VISIT

PM211216 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Finished"]

[Text] Prague, 19 May -- G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who has been in the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, has concluded his friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

G.V. Romanov was received by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. During the talks, there was an exchange of opinions on a number of questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, particularly in the sphere of machine building. Note was taken of the need to further expand the exchange of party leadership of the economy and to broaden specialization and collaboration in industrial production. The talks were held in an atmosphere of complete unity of views on all the questions discussed.

G. Husak presented G.V. Romanov with the Order of Victorious February, which he has been awarded for services in building communism in the USSR, his contribution to developing friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the peoples of the CSSR and the USSR, to strengthening the socialist community countries' unity, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

G.V. Romanov had talks at the CPCZ Central Committee with M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; J. Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other senior officials of the CPCZ Central Committee. He visited the Slovak Socialist Republic, had talks at the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPS] Central Committee with J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPS Central Committee, and with M. Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPS Central Committee, and familiarized himself with the work of the collectives and party organizations of a number of industrial enterprises in developing machine building and further accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Yesterday, G.V. Romanov and the persons accompanying him left for home. They were seen off at the airport by J. Lenart, M. Jakes, J. Haman, chiefs of CPCZ Central Committee departments, and other officials. The sendoff party included V.P. Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

G.V. Romanov was met at the airport in Moscow by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.Ye. Kruchina, administrator of the CPSU Central Committee; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and other senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

The welcoming party included M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SOLOMENTSEV'S RETURN FROM GDR

PM211232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Berlin, 19 May -- The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee headed by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, had its final talks yesterday with E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission, and with members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission.

The delegation left for Moscow the same day. The delegation was seen off at the airport by E. Mueckenberger, other officials, and also V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

The delegation was met at the airport in Moscow by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.F. Bereznev, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee; and other senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

The welcoming party included W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

GRISHIN MEETS SOFIA BCP DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD222346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2055 GMT 22 May 84

[From the Novosti newscast: announcer-read report]

[Text] A Sofia City BCP Committee delegation led by Comrade Georgiev, first secretary of the city party committee, arrived in Moscow on 22 May at the invitation of the CPSU Moscow City Party Committee. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; and other officials. Among those meeting the delegation, was Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the USSR.

CHEBRIKOV TRAVELS TO BERLIN FOR FRIENDLY VISIT

Dolgikh, Others at Send-Off

LD221913 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Viktor Chebrikov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR State Security Committee, has left Moscow today for a short friendly visit to Berlin at the invitation of the SUPG Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers.

He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Tsinev and Yemokhonov, first deputy chairmen of the USSR Committee for State Security; Comrade Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and other officials. Among those seeing him off was Grabowski, temporary GDR charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union.

Arrives in Berlin

LD221509 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Berlin May 22 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR Viktor Chebrikov came for a brief friendly visit here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

At the airport he was met by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, minister for state security of the GDR Erich Mielke, other officials and also the USSR ambassador in the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ROMANIAN-SPANISH CP TALKS

LD191758 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Bucharest May 19 TASS -- The Romanian press today publishes the text of a communique on the talks held on Friday between the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu and general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain Gerardo Iglesias who was staying on a friendly visit in Romania at the head of the delegation at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The communique says that a mutual exchange of information on the activity and tasks of the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, as well as the exchange of opinions on the development of relations between the two parties, on some aspects of international political life, the communist and working class movement was held during the talks.

BULGARIA-HUNGARY TALKS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD182132 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Sofia May 18 TASS -- Bulgaria and Hungary will resolutely act in the interests of strengthening the unity of the socialist community, implementing the constructive provisions of the Prague political declaration and the Moscow statement of the party and state leaders of socialist countries. This is noted in a communique published here on the results of the official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar. He was received by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the BPR Todor Zhivkov.

The chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers Grisha Filipov and Gyorgy Lazar noted in the course of talks that international tension is caused by the striving of the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO to achieve military superiority. The deployment in Western Europe of new American missiles opened a new stage in the arms race.

The sides consider as justified and necessary the reply measures that guarantee the security of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member-states. Transition from confrontation to a policy of detente and cooperation is possible on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

The communique stresses the importance of the message sent by the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the member-states of the North Atlantic Treaty on the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. The sides come out for the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in the north of Europe and in other parts of the continent.

The heads of government noted that the all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary is developing successfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

SPANISH CP DELEGATION'S BULGARIAN VISIT REVIEWED

LD181023 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 18 (TASS-BTA) [as received] -- The secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, Mr Gerardo Iglesias, visited Bulgaria from May 14 through 17 at the invitation of the secretary general of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

In their talks they touched on problems related to the relations between the two parties, issues of the international situation and such concerning the Communist and workers' movement.

Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the feelings of respect and solidarity which the Bulgarian Communist Party cherishes for the struggle of the Spanish Communists and workers for peace, democracy and social progress.

Mr Iglesias expressed solidarity with the BCP in connection with the propaganda campaign against Bulgaria the only aim of which is to undermine the understanding and cooperation and to fan up mistrust between peoples.

The two party leaders expressed their deep anxiety over the growing international tension which is due to the militaristic policy conducted by the Reagan administration -- an exponent of the strivings of the American imperialism towards military superiority and political hegemony in the world.

The two parties to the talks condemned the so-called "two-track decision" of NATO, the aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua and against the other countries of Central America and their attempts at pressure and blackmail against Cuba.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN PUBLISHING PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM181059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Are Expanding"]

[Text] The protocol signed in Moscow on 17 May between the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and the "Bulgarian Book and Press" State Association will serve to further consolidate cooperation between Soviet and Bulgarian book publishers and distributors.

It has been decided to continue in 1984-1985 the joint publication of the "Critique of Bourgeois Ideology and Revisionism" and "Real Socialism: Theory and Practice" series. Soviet-Bulgarian publications include the photo album "Along the Roads of Friendship," a facsimile edition of "The Life of Cyril and Methodius" pegged to the 1,100th anniversary of written Slavonic, and an album about cultural relations between the two countries. Many joint publications are devoted to the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Large book exhibitions will be prepared for these notable dates.

FRG'S GENSCHER CONCLUDES 'USEFUL' TALKS, DEPARTS

Press Conference Held

LD221334 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 22 TASS -- A press conference of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the FRG, was held here today.

In his statement, Genscher pointed out that the talks he held with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, the conversation with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had reaffirmed that with the continuing differences on the most important international issues, above all in the field of disarmament, a frank dialogue is an inseparable part of a responsible policy of peace. The Federal minister believes that this dialogue was useful. He pointed out that in the course of the talks he set forth the stand of the West the way it was expressed in the statement by the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Atlantic alliance in December last year.

"We," Hans-Dietrich Genscher said, "agreed that the process started by the all-European Helsinki Conference deserves a positive evaluation and that it should be continued." The significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Cooperation in Europe for the development of East-West relations was also positively evaluated. The Federal minister pointed out that the FRG Government rates as part of the policy of confidence-building also the principle of renunciation of the use of force or threat of its use.

(It is known, however, that the NATO countries have so far failed to answer the concrete proposals on that issue, which were put forward by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states -- TASS note).

According to Genscher, the FRG Government is interested in talks to ban the chemical weapons, but on the basis of the American plan, which, in actual fact, blocks the possibility of such constructive talks.

Then the Federal Minister expressed the generally known viewpoint of the NATO member-countries on questions of medium-range nuclear-missile weapons and strategic weapons. He spoke about the West's readiness for talks on these issues at any moment, although it is the United States and its NATO allies, specifically the FRG, which blew up the negotiations by starting the deployment of American first-strike weapons in Western Europe.

Assessing the state of relations between the FRG and the USSR, Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted their stability and prospects for further expansion. Both sides, he said, welcome the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, as well as cultural exchanges. Relations between the FRG and the USSR, according to the Federal minister, are of great importance for developing the entire range of East-West relations.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that he held talks in Moscow as a member of the Atlantic community and Western alliance.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher was asked a question about the FRG Government's stance with regard to the American plans to militarise outer space. He said that these plans affect also West Germany, but he did not denounce them. The Federal minister in fact avoided answering also a question about the activisation of revanchist groups and organisations in the FRG.

DPA Notes Opposing Views

LD221419 Hamburg DPA in German 1305 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 22 May (DPA) -- During his visit to Moscow, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has, in his own words, gained the impression that the Soviet Union understands the earnestness of the Western desire for negotiations. The conclusions it draws from this, however, is its own decision, Genscher said Tuesday before his return flight at an international press conference in Moscow. He stressed that the aim of his 2-day trip was to try and promote a new attempt at achieving understanding between the USSR and the United States.

Genscher's Moscow visit ended Tuesday with a 1-hour meeting with Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet state and party leader. Genscher's appeal to the Kremlin chief to again build up trust between the United States and the Soviet Union and resume talks had not been without effect on Chernenko's side, said German delegate circles. The Kremlin chief said Moscow had taken Genscher's visit very seriously. The two sides now have something to think about. German correspondents, who were able to have a close up view of Chernenko for several minutes in the Kremlin, said the 72-year-old appeared to be in poor health.

The meeting with Chernenko was preceded by two intensive rounds of talks between Genscher and his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, which had lasted a total of 5 hours. The Federal foreign minister said the talks in Kremlin had been marked by the seriousness of the international situation, but were also influenced by the stability of German-Soviet relations. It had been confirmed, above all, that despite the conflict in international politics, an open dialogue is indispensable.

Genscher underlined differences, above all, in the sphere of disarmament. He stressed to the Soviet leadership that the West was prepared, at any time and in any venue without preconditions, to resume disarmament negotiations. Gromyko for his part strongly attacked the United States and underlined the Soviet demand that the U.S. INF missiles in Western Europe would have to be removed before new negotiations. German delegation circles described the talks as "hard" regarding content, but friendly in tone.

The Federal foreign minister announced at the press conference that Gromyko had accepted his invitation for a reciprocal visit to Bonn. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's invitation to former Kremlin chief Yuriy Andropov also applied to Chernenko. The new Soviet state and party leader would be a welcome visitor to the FRG. According to Genscher, the Soviet Union declared its readiness Tuesday to attend the International Environmental Protection Conference, scheduled for July in Munich. Regarding the state of German-Soviet relations, Genscher stated that both sides regarded them as "stable and with good prospects." The Soviet-German dialogue played an important role in East-West relations as a whole. They were also in agreement that the bilateral consultations between Moscow and Bonn on disarmament and arms control should be continued.

Genscher's latest meeting with Gromyko was the sixth between the two foreign ministers in the past 12 months. After the first talk on Monday, Gromyko had told his guest: "That was a heart to heart talk." Neverheless, Bonn delegation circles described the first round of talks as hard and opposing. The opposing views were also apparent in the speeches made by Genscher and Gromyko during a joint luncheon.

In contrast to the first day, on Tuesday German delegation circles had a more positive view of the meeting between Genscher and Chernenko.

Genscher told the press that he had also mentioned the issue of human rights in Moscow. In this connection, he announced that he had spoken in support of the Soviet human rights campaigner Andrey Sakharov and his wife Yelena Bonner, that the couple should be given positive medical treatment. The Sakharovs should choose the doctors and place of treatment they desire, and be able to accept an invitation. However, he refused to say anything about the Soviet reaction.

Genscher Remarks on Sakharovs

NC221448 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 22 (AFP) -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said here today that he had intervened with Soviet authorities on behalf of dissident Andrey Sakharov and his wife.

Speaking at a press conference at the close of a two-day visit here, Mr Genscher said the object of the intervention was to allow the couple to be examined "by physicians of their choice in a place of their choice," and to be free to "accept invitations" from the West.

Dr Sakharov, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, is in internal exile in the closed city of Gorkiy. He was reportedly hospitalized after beginning a fast earlier this month. His wife, Elena Bonner, is also reported to be on a hunger strike and in need of medical care.

Mr Genscher met today for 45 minutes with head of state and party leader Kontantin Chernenko, and earlier with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

According to family sources, Dr Sakharov began a hunger strike on May 2 so that authorities would grant his wife a visa to leave the country for medical treatment.

(In Paris earlier today, French Socialist Party chief Lionel Jospin quoted Soviet Ambassador to France Yuliy Vorontsov as saying Dr Sakharov and Mrs Bonner were at their home in Gorkiy, and that there was "no information to suggest the Nobel Prize winning physicist was in hospital".)

Talks Conclude in Moscow

LD221423 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 22 TASS -- The talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher ended in the Kremlin today.

Problems related to the situation in separate areas of the world, above all, in the Near and Middle East, Central America, the south of Africa were discussed. The ministers set out appropriate assessments and viewpoints of their governments about the ways of liquidating seats of tension that developed there.

In connection with the continued war between Iraq and Iran, both sides expressed a serious concern and emphasized the need of putting an end to it at an early date.

When questions of bilateral relations were discussed, the ministers expressed satisfaction with the overall state of the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural ties and confirmed the readiness of their countries to develop mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the 1970 Treaty of Moscow and other Soviet-West German agreements. They decided, specifically, to continue working contacts to conclude an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. The West German side expressed satisfaction in connection with the readiness of Soviet departments concerned to take part in an international conference on environmental protection to be held in Munich in June of this year.

The Soviet side stressed that questions of security which assumed special acuteness in connection with the deployment of new U.S. missiles on the West German territory will continue playing priority role in the range of relations of the USSR with the FRG. These questions should be decided both in the interests of bilateral relations of the USSR and the FRG and for the sake of peaceful future of entire Europe.

Both sides pointed out that the talks held were necessary and useful.

Genscher Departs for Home

LD221436 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 22 TASS -- Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher left for home today. He stayed in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport, he was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, other officials. The FRG's ambassador to the USSR Hans-Jorg Kastl was among the seeing-off party.

Before his departure from Moscow, Hans-Dietrich Genscher held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

UK, USSR EXCHANGE DIPLOMATIC EXPULSIONS

NC221235 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] London, May 22 (AFP) -- The Foreign Office today announced the twin diplomatic expulsions by Britain and the Soviet Union of the Soviet Embassy first secretary from London and his British counterpart from Moscow.

The moves brought the total of announced expulsions of Eastern diplomats or personnel from two West European capitals -- London and Brussels — to eight in two days. Others expelled were Czechoslovak, East German and Soviet.

The Foreign Office said this afternoon Soviet First Secretary Arkadiy Guk had already left here ahead of yesterday's deadline, while British Embassy First Secretary in Moscow John Burnett would leave before the weekend.

GREECE CONFIRMS EXPULSION OF U.S. DIPLOMAT

LD191747 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Athens May 19 TASS -- An official spokesman of the Greek Government, Dimitrios Maroudas has confirmed the veracity of reports that have appeared in the local press on the recent expulsion of a U.S. diplomat from the country.

According to a report first published by the newspaper "Pontiki", the diplomat expelled from Athens was CIA's deputy stationary agent in Greece and engaged in activity incompatible with diplomatic status. The government spokesman confirmed the fact of the expulsion of the diplomat without giving his name or details of the case. For its part, the U.S. embassy has declined to comment on Dimitrios Maroudas' announcement.

TWO SOVIET SPIES EXPELLED FROM BELGIUM

LD220956 Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] [Words indistinct] As you know, the affair of the two Soviets apprehended over the weekend while they were trying to have secret documents emanating from NATO passed to them. These two Soviets, who belonged to the Soviet trade mission, had approached a foreign citizen with both minor and major access to NATO in order to obtain information. The person went along with them, but at the same time alerted the Belgian security services. There was no complicity within NATO but the transactions led to the payment of large sums of money. The two Soviet spies were subject to a measure of immediate expulsion: they will leave Brussels National Airport just before midday on the regular Aeroflot flight.

In the framework of the same affair, a Soviet diplomat is also under suspicion but he is not the subject of any particular procedure as he is a diplomat and is not attached to a trade mission.

It has just been learned that it is not only the two Soviet spies who have been brought within the range of Belgian justice: Two East German spies have already been expelled from Belgium last week for espionage activities. They are the second secretary at the GDR Embassy and an engineer of a Belgian-East German firm.

Further Report

NC221945 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Brussels, May 22 (AFP) -- A Soviet citizen, expelled for spying, today left here for Moscow with his family while a second alleged Soviet spy was being hunted after going into hiding, the Justice Ministry said.

The ministry identified the man who left today with his family as Vladimir Lashev, a member of the Soviet Embassy trade mission. The identity of the second man, who was being sought here, was not revealed, although he was also said to be a member of the trade mission. Neither man had diplomatic immunity but both were protected from legal action inside Belgium.

Expulsion procedures have been initiated against a third Soviet citizen with diplomatic status, who would leave within the next few days, the ministry spokesman said.

The Belgian authorities said that Mr Lashev was caught redhanded on Saturday while attempting to obtain top secret documents of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) from a member of the armed forces of a NATO country bordering Belgium.

According to the Justic Ministry, he had already paid a large sum of money to his contact, who had tipped off NATO security forces.

The Justice Ministry also said that two East German intelligence agents were forced to leave Belgium last month. One of them was identified as Rubbert Krauss, an engineer working for a jointly owned East German-Belgian company, who was expelled after he tried to photograph military installations inside a barracks at Verviers, eastern Belgium.

A second secretary at the East German Embassy, who tried to make contact with NATO officials, had left Belgium on April 27 before he could be expelled, the ministry said. His identity was not disclosed.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT REPORTEDLY EXPELLED FROM FRANCE

NC171234 Paris AFP in English 0931 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 17 (AFP) -- A Soviet diplomatic working in the trade mission here was expelled from France last week for spying, the weekly magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR reported here.

The magazine said that he was connected with an espionage ring in the national airline Air France.

"His expulsion could lead to the expulsion of several other Soviets before the end of the month," the magazine added.

"Some sources believe that Moscow has already foreseen this and has started withdrawing almost half the members of its trade mission in Paris." There are 200 people working there.

The report said that "the discovery of an Air Force spy ring started the French purge, as well as the realisation that the expulsion of 47 Soviet diplomats and officials in April 1982 only momentarily interrupted Soviet industrial espionage in France."

French Government Denial

LD171520 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] This afternoon the Quai D'Orsay denied a report that a Soviet diplomat, member of the USSR trade mission in Paris, was expelled frrom France last week. In a communique, the External Relations Ministry states this, contrary to information carried by LE NOUVEL OBSERVATUER in its latest issue, there has been no expulsion.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN COMPANY'S DIRECTOR

LD221853 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 May

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Moscow, May 22 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received in the Kremlin today Heribert Apfalter, director general of the Austrian "Voest-Alpine" Company.

In the course of the talk, satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of Soviet-Austrian trade-economic and scientific-technical relations, an important role in which is played by the long-term cooperation of Soviet foreign trade organizations with "Voest-Alpine".

Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out that a widening of economic ties between the Soviet Union and Austria is evidence of fruitful international cooperation based on the observance of the principles of mutual benefit and respect for the interests of both sides.

Taking part in the conversation, which was held in a businesslike atmosphere, were Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Liedermann, the ambassador of the Austrian Republic in the USSR.

SOVIET-BRITISH TRADE TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD211212 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 21 TASS -- Specific measures to further develop scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Britain are in the focus of attention at the 12th session of a Soviet-British intergovernmental commission, which opened in Moscow today. The three-day session is being held under the chairmanship of Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade. The British delegation is being led by Paul Channon, minister of state, the Department of Trade and Industry.

The session has, on the whole, positively assessed the development of Soviet-British economic relations and the growth of business cooperation between the two countries of late. It pointed out the big role of an agreement on developing economic, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation, which was signed between the two countries ten years ago, and other documents supplementing and concretizing it. Soviet-British trade over the period has amounted to some 15,000 million roubles, or about thrice as in the ten previous years.

Minister Patolichev stressed at the same time that bilateral relations in trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technological fields could be even more substantial and receive further development. The current session of the intergovernmental commission should provide a stimulus for that.

Experts believe that there are untapped opportunities for developing cooperation in production cooperation on a buy-back basis and joint ventures in the markets of third countries.

Soviet organizations are currently studying British firms' offers to supply the USSR, including on a compensation basis, with machines, equipment and technology worth several hundred million roubles. Naturally, the implementation of these projects depends on the commercial, technical and financial competitiveness of the corresponding proposals.

The USSR is now drawing up another five-year development plan, and British firms could take part in building and reconstructing Soviet facilities in the chemical, pulp-and-paper, oil, gas, food, consumer goods, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, and engineering industries and in constructing projects envisioned by the USSR's Food Program for the period up to 1990.

Taking part in the session on the Soviet side are senior officials from the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the USSR Ministries of Agriculture, the Food, Gas and Chemical Industries and director-generals of the foreign trade associations "Techmachimport," "Soyuzpromeksport," "Machinoimport" and "Soyuzchimeksport."

The British delegation includes representatives of the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the companies "John Brown," "Courtaulds" and "Barclays Bank."

Apart from Moscow, the leaders of the British delegation will also visit Kiev.

Marchuk Meets UK Official

LD221753 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- There was a conversation today between Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers' Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk with Britain's Minister of State, Department of Trade, Paul Channon. Questions of further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

Britain's Ambassador in the Soviet Union Ian Sutherland was present at the conversation.

TOLKUNOV MEETS AUSTRIAN SUPREME COURT CHIEF

PM171126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, met with L. Wurzinger, president of the Austrian Supreme Court, on 16 May.

A friendly talk took place in which V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, took part.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON PERSIAN GULF SITUATION

TASS Cites U.S. Press

LD222047 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] New York, 22 May (TASS) -- Six states in the Persian Gulf region have called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council in order to discuss the situation which has developed in this region as a result of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

A letter to the chairman of the Security Council from the permanent representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE says that the continuation of military action represents a threat to the region's stability and security and could have serious consequences for international peace and security.

Reports have appeared in the U.S. press which demonstrate that the United States is exerting pressure on certain Arab countries in order to draw them into an interventionist adventure in the region being prepared by the Pentagon. As THE NEW YORK TIMES says, President Reagan has sent a message to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia pointing out that the United States is "full of desire to give help to countries in the region if they ask for it." Although the message admits, the paper writes, that no one has turned to the United States with a request for U.S. military interference in the Persian Gulf region, the President has once again expressed the U.S. point of view, namely, that preparatory planning of operations and permission for access to Saudi Arabia's bases are essential for effective action by the U.S. Air Force and fleet.

According to press reports, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Yamani, who is in Brussels, spoke against direct U.S. military interference aimed at supporting Saudi Arabia or its allies in the Persian Gulf region.

The U.S. maneuvers have sharply exacerbated the already tense situation which has developed in the Persian Gulf, where a tanker was recently sunk and six ships damaged as a result of attacks by unidentified planes. As the ABC television company notes, "Navigation in the Persian Gulf has become dangerous." Before the conflict, several hundred tankers were in this region at the same time; now there are only a few dozen. At the entrance to the Gulf, an accumulation of ships which do not want to risk entering the dangerous zone has formed. In view of the sharp rise in insurance rates and the time spent lying idle, the oil companies are incurring losses in the region of $8 million dollars an hour.

As a result of recent events, the CBS television company notes, the volume of oil shipments by tankers in the Persian Gulf has been reduced by eight times. Until now, tankers from Japan, a country which adheres to neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war, have felt relatively secure. But, as the ABC television company reports, the deterioration of the Gulf situation is starting to cause serious concern to the Japanese authorities as well since this country imports 80 percent of its oil from the Persian Gulf. The television company emphasized in this connection that Tokyo is coming out against a military solution to the problem and prefers the use of diplomatic means.

San Francisco, 22 May (TASS) -- Plans for interference by Washington in the Persian Gulf region are not even meeting with the support of the closest U.S. allies. As the LOS ANGELES TIMES writes, diplomats and military specialists in Western Europe are emphasizing that the U.S. use of arms in the Persian Gulf is fraught with the "threat of major military and political consequences" for the United States and will provoke resolute censure and the opposition of countries in the Middle East.

In England and France, the paper continues, memories are still fresh as to how the United States drew these countries into the military adventure in Lebanon where President Reagan tried to use the "international force" for his own selfish interests. The paper quotes the words of an English diplomat who emphasized that the problems of the region ought to be solved by diplomatic means.

Damascus, 22 May (TASS) -- The Syrian paper ATH-THAWRAH writes that the explosive situation which has developed in the Persian Gulf region is a consequence of crude imperialist interference in the affairs of this area. Having sent their warships and aircraft carriers into the Gulf region, the United states and its NATO allies are trying to provoke a conflict there with a view to seizing the rich oilfields. In this, Washington is taking advantage of experience gained in the course of the occupation of Grenada and the intervention in Lebanon.

Another Syrian Paper, TISHRIN, calls on Arab countries to adopt a united position in the face of intrigues by imperialism and Zionism. Only the uniting of Arab peoples, the paper emphasizes, can be a barrier to the broad neocolonialist conspiracy which is directed against their freedom and independence.

U.S. Seeks to Intervene

LD230212 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Six Gulf states have called for an emergency meeting of the Security Council over the increased tensions in the region. Reports from Washington speak of American plans of military intervention on the pretext of protecting navigation. Comments now from Vladislav Kozyakov of our staff. Here is what he writes:

In a little less than 4 years of war between Iraq and Iran hostilities have increasingly affected the Gulf coast with oil tankers and other vessels coming under attack. A peaceful settlement of the conflict is a matter of urgency. Only in peacetime, the Soviet Union believes, is it possible to ensure freedom of navigation, sea lanes and uninterrupted oil supplies. This country has consistently worked for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, for demilitarizing the Gulf and making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Some countries that claim to be interested in oil shipments from the Gulf however, have been moving in the opposite direction. Washington and other NATO capitals have acted in a manner threatening to turn the Gulf into yet another permanent hotspot.

At the weekend, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy flew to Riyadh the Saudi Capital, to convey a letter from President Reagan to King Fahd. News reports quote the President as suggesting that Saudi Arabia allow the U.S. Air Force to use its airfield so it could police the Gulf. Other reports speak of American preparations for direct military intervention. At the moment there are six American Naval vessels in the Gulf plus the Kitty Hawk carrier in the Arabian Sea. The United States is discussing the possibility of landing Marines and sending more planes and ships to the area. The Associated Press reports that on Monday Washington officials said that if the United States did intervene in the Gulf, it would not do so alone but with its allies or with other nations in the Gulf. The pattern seems to be the same as in Vietnam and Grenada, Lebanon and the Persian Gulf. American intervention is being planned as part of a multinational mission. The Reagan administration has persistently searched for a military solution to international disputes. In Europe it began siting new first-strike missiles, blasting away the nuclear arms reduction talks.

In Lebanon it used the New Jersey battleship and Marines to try to solve the Lebanese problems as it wanted. In the Caribbean the Reagan administration sent troops to trample underfoot the independence of a tiny nation. In Central America it fought an undeclared war against Nicaragua and mined Nicaraguan ports causing damage to ships of other countries.

In the Gulf the administration is preparing yet another armed intervention as if this powerful country has, under President Reagan, been left with no other option than to use force and dictate to other nations. What are the possible consequences of such a policy?

Arab Resistance to U.S. Policy

LD221822 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 22 May 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] President Reagan has personally joined the efforts to prepare the ground for U.S. military interference in the affairs of the Gulf States. The master of the White House has formally sent a personal letter to King Fahd asking Saudi Arabia to permit American military aircraft to use its airfields. The excuse for such a request was that the United States is interested in securing the safety of navigation in the Gulf.

Recently, Washington has been urging the Arabian Gulf states to ask for so-called military assistance from the United States. In fact, the United States is looking for any excuse to exploit the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, to justify the aggressive action for which it is preparing in this region.

There is no harm in recalling that some time ago Washington declared its readiness to seize Arab oilfields in the event of what it termed cases of emergency. For that particular purpose it established the American RDF.

However, the attempts by the Reagan administration to interfere militarily in the affairs affairs of the Gulf are meeting firm resistance from the Arabs. Political observers point to the stand of Saudi Arabia, which has frequently declared its distrust of the U.S. Middle East policy of a clear pro-Israel and anti-Arab aggressive nature.

At the recent meeting of the six Arab Gulf foreign ministers, it was declared anew that guaranteeing the security of the region is the affair of their sovereignty and these states have once again rejected any foreign interfernce in their affairs and in their interrelations.

On the other hand, the Arabian Gulf states have decided to continue their efforts to bring about a political settlement to the Iran-Iraq dispute and to prevent its internationalization. These states have also asked the UN Security Council to discuss the development of the grave events thretening peace in the Gulf region. The Security Council is expected to discuss this question on Thursday.

IZVESTIYA Account

LD221722 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- In Washington they are professing about "U.S. vital interests" in the Persian Gulf and to the accompaniment of such phrases they are preparing to get hold of strongpoints for U.S. fleet, aviation, landing forces -- to back up global imperial ambitions, writes today IZVESTIYA political news analyst Vikentiy Matveyev.

The White House, he writes, does not rule out the use of military force under the pretext of "patrolling" air space over the Gulf. The public is being influenced from the viewpoint of preparations for such interventionist actions.

On May 21 President Reagan reported that Washington "requested" Saudi Arabia to grant bases for deployment of American aviation in that country in connection with the situation that developed in the Persian Gulf.

So far such "requests" did not have the response that Washington should like to have. But the pressure from over the seas is not slackening. As always in such situation, NATO headquarters step up their activities. Pressure is being exerted upon U.S. allies by the same circles to carry out "collective actions" of NATO in the Persian Gulf.

Judging by what Western press writes, Vikentiy Matveyev points out, pliancy in that respect is being shown in London. A special delegation is going from there to the United States for negotiations on Britain's participation in Washington-planned "actions."

Phrases about "protection of freedom of navigation", the news analyst writes, should be blasphemous on the lips of those who signed by their own hand the CIA directive on the mining of waters of Nicaragua's coast! Those who refused to heed the ruling of the International Court in The Hague, which denounced that bandit practice of the United States and which demanded that Washington should observe the norms of international law!

The course of events in the Persian Gulf, writes the news analyst, will in the future largely depend on could, or not, the warring sides in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict refrain from actions which would still further deteriorate the situation and give a pretext to the American military to interfere into affairs of the region in expansionist, imperialist aims. Of great significance, to our view, is how staunch will be the government of the countries of the region in resisting Washington's demands. The freedom of navigation should be observed everywhere. But not with the help of concentration of major naval forces, as the United States is now doing in the Persian Gulf and on approaches to it. Such actions are fraught with serious consequences also for initiators of such a militaristic course, stresses Vikentiy Matevyev.

Goals in Seeking Saudi Bases

LD222335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The United States is trying to obtain the consent of Saudi Arabia for access by U.S. fighter planes to airports from which the U.S. Air Force could inflict attacks on targets in the Persian Gulf. This demonstrates the Washington administration's intention to step up its interference in the affairs of the region, using the Iran-Iraq conflicts. Here is political observer Vladimir Tsvetov:

[Tsvetov] At the same time that the Arab League, Nonaligned Movement and other international and regional organizations are trying to end the fratricidal Iran-Iraq war and to liquidate the dangerous source of international tension, the Reagan administration is hurrying to use the conflict in the Persian Gulf to achieve its own hegemonistic aims.

As in Lebanon and Central America, state terrorism is becoming the means of achieving these aims. State terrorism found official status in the United States's foreign policy with the signing by President Reagan of Directive No 138 and with the adoption by the Pentagon of the doctrine of air-land battle [as heard].

According to directive No 138 the United States conferred on itself the right to inflict so-called warning attacks against sovereign states under the pretext of fighting terrorism.

As for the new Pentagon doctrine, its key tenet is, I quote, the early start of attack actions in order to prevent the opponent's forces from entering into battle at all. It then costs the Reagan administration nothing to declare as terrorist, and consequently under the jurisdiction of directive No 138 and of the new doctrine, and country or group of countries whose policy does not suit Washington.

The United States is also acting according to such a plan in the Persian Gulf. Washington plans to inflict a warning attack on one of the countries taking part in the conflict. For this the U.S. Air Force needs bases as near as possible to the region in which military actions are taking place. The United States is seeking bases in Saudi Arabia.

What do the United States' hegemonistic aims, carried out by means of the methods of state terrorism, consist of specifically? First, its consolidation by military means, in a strategically important part of the world. The U.S. itself depends little on the oil of the Persian Gulf, but military and political control over the Gulf make it possible for the United States to influence in a vital way the policy of Western European countries and of Japan, which receive the basic portion of their energy resources from it.

Military supremacy in the Persian Gulf would permit the United States to attack the Arab countries opposing Israeli aggression from the rear. The presence of U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf region is a way of threatening the Soviet Union from the south.

The second aim of the United States' hegemonistic policy in the Persian Gulf is to split the Arab countries, as some of them support Iraq and others Iran. Such disunity would be to the advantage of the Israeli aggressor.

Finally, the United States is hoping that by means of armed interference it will succeed, by one means or another, to bring to power in the capital of one of the participants in the conflict, or even of both, a regime obedient to Washington. This would also damage the general anti-imperialist struggle. Such is the real state of affairs behind President Reagan's letter to the king of Saudi Arabia in which the United States raises the question of the United States Air Force using airports, on the Arabian peninsula, with the intention to interfere in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

U.S. Officials Visit Area

LD222013 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Washington May 22 TASS -- The Reagan administration deliberately heightens tension in the Persian Gulf to have a pretext for ensuring "freedom of navigation" there and to get for the American military new military bases on the territory of countries of the region.

According to the American press, this is exactly the aim of the tour of a number of countries of the region by Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy. As was reported by a representative of the Department of State, he is now in Saudi Arabia. Earlier, negotiations in a number of countries of the region were held by Rear-Admiral John Poindexter, one of the high-placed officials of the U.S. National Security Council.

Commenting on their "shuttle voyages" to Persian Gulf countries, the newspaper THE WASHINGTON TIMES cites a representative of the administration frankly saying that Murphy and Poindexter told leaders of countries of the region that the interest of the United States in the Persian Gulf is to get an access to naval and air bases. He said that the U.S. needs there structures, stores, base, permission to visit ports. Another "high-placed official representative" of the administration even more frankly told the newspaper that the United States seeks to get in the Persian Gulf an access to bases.

U.S. 'Sole Oil Gatekeeper'

LD221816 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow May TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomaryov writes:

As seen from U.S. press reports, the United States Administration is whipping up tension in the Persian Gulf region to create a pretext for a U.S. direct armed interference. Washington is no longer content with a mere maintenance of its military presence in the Gulf and the Pentagon generals are eager for action. To this end, various scenarios of military operations by the U.S. Air Force and Navy in the Persian Gulf are being hastily written and a search is being conducted for countries which would approach the Reagan administration with a "request" for U.S. armed interference. Exactly such a scenario was used by the White House to stage the U.S. intervention against Grenada when regimes that are dependent on Washington "asked" the United States to occupy the tiny island state.

As the crisis in the Persian Gulf is growing, official statements are being issued in Washington about U.S. support for one Gulf state or another and some governments are opposed to others, this in fact being a thinly veiled instigation to escalating the military conflict and to drawing the maximum conflicting sides into it.

In other words, it is obvious that the Reagan administration is bent on fanning the flames of the local conflict into a regional one and even a conflict of greater magnitude in order to justify its direct armed interference in the Gulf, which is in preparation now.

In the meantime, chiefs of the Pentagon demand in an almost ultimatum form that certain Gulf states immediately provide bases for the U.S. Air Force and Navy, so as to assume control over the entire Gulf area and, accordingly, to run things there the same way as, say, in the Great Lakes in the north of the United States.

The international public knows full well by now the way U.S. flotillas behave themselves in foreign waters and off foreign shores. The U.S. latest aggressive expedition to Lebanon, the mining of approaches to Nicaraguan shores and ports, and other aggressive actions by Washington within the framework of its policy of state terrorism are conclusive evidence of this.

The interests of many countries are intertwined in the Persian Gulf as an international waterway. The Reagan administration, however, behaves itself as though somebody has nominated it the "sole oil gate keeper" and it may undertake on its own any actions to the point of unleashing an armed conflict. Ths stand lays bare in full measure the imperialistic and militarist essence of Washington's present course.

EL SALVADOR PRESIDENT-ELECT'S U.S. VISIT VIEWED

LD221318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 May 84

[International affairs journalist Vyacheslav Lavrentyev commentary: "The Facts Expose"]

[Text] I will not be revealing anything new if I say that the press and television have never before been used so much in the United States in the interests of the President as now, under Reagan. No day passes without the White House chief flaunting himself before viewers. We see him on the screen, talking to victims of a flood in Louisiana, and he does not simply talk to them, but he holds a sandbag with which the floodwaters are being cut off. One need have no doubt -- the elements will be tamed. There is the President gazing deep into the demilitarized zone from the territory of South Korea, his face is serious -- the President must be worried about the future of the Koreans. As a rule, THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE reports, a film travels out to the site in advance in order to prepare and present Reagan in the best light. Especially effective for filming the President, taking his capabilities as an actor into account, are all kinds of show ceremonies. For example, on the White House lawn a few days ago, the President received black singer Jackson. The show, codenamed "Reagan, Friend of the Blacks," was relayed across the country.

Today's guest at the White House is Napoleon Duarte, winner of the recent election in the Central American republic of El Salvador. Reagan prepared one of his most charming smiles for this visitor. After all, Duarte is not simply the man who will soon occupy the presidential seat, but a president created by Reagan himself. According to the U.S. press, Washinton spent $10 million in order for Duarte to win victory at the pseudo-elections. The sum of $10 million is not all that big if compared with the funds spent by the United States in 1973 on overthrowing its enemy in Chile, the people's president Salvador Allende. And if you also take into account the dollars spent since then by Washington on supporting its fellow-thinker, Chilean dictator Pinochet, then the new Salvadorean friend was, one could say, acquired very cheaply.

Also among Washington's close friends is Haiti's president for life, Jean-Claude Duvalier. Note, he is the president for life. This new term, which is supposed to show democracy running wild on this island in the Caribbean, was introduced before his death by Duvalier's father, in order that his offspring should not be worried about his future. Latin Americans say about Haiti that legality went to sleep more than 30 years ago there and has still not woken up. Another of Washington's friends lives in Paraguay. This is the country's dictator, Stroessner. In the almost 30 years that he has occupied the presidential seat Stroessner has become so used to the intoxication of power that he loves to say: Not a leaf rustles in this country without me desiring it.

I shall observe that it is a very simple thing to become a friend of the head of the current U.S. Administration. One only has to be an ardent anti-communist. The rest does not matter. Like Pinochet, you can suppress the will of the working people for change, using overt terror, or like Duvalier and Stressner, you can deal with the opposition quietly, under cover of night, when the corpses of figures not to the liking of the regime periodically appear in isolated places showing the traces of torture.

If any country follows an independent course, strives to resolve problems independently, including international ones, on the basis of justice and in a peaceful way, then U.S. President Reagan's attitude to it is different.

For example, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid was recently on an official visit to the United States. At the airport the head of state, who enjoys great authority in Latin America, was met only by an aide of the secretary of state. At the time, Reagan was participating in the show with singer Jackson, which I have mentioned. The whole ceremony of the meeting with the lofty guest was deliberately made a hash of, and the visit as a whole went very modestly. The whole point of the matter is that Mexico, you see, allows itself to dispute the fairness of Reagan's policy in Central America and condemns U.S. interference in Nicaragua's affairs.

We have a saying: Tell me who your friends are and I will say exactly who you are. Today, Reagan's Latin American friends include Chilean dictator Pinochet, who has more than 40,000 murdered citizens on his conscience, Paraguayan dictator Stroessner, and Haiti's life-dictator-president Duvalier. Napoleon Duarte, the new friend from El Salvador acquired by Washington for $10 million, is joining them today.

DUARTE IN U.S. TO SEEK MORE MILITARY AID

LD211457 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Washington May 21 TASS -- "President" of El Salvador Duarte, who came here for a visit, started, as an NBC telecaster said, a campaign for winning the minds and hearts of members of the U.S. Congress and the American people. The Reagan administration, American press notes in its commentaries, would like to present its puppet as "personification of triumphant democracy in El Salvador." According to the CBS television company, in the White House they expect Duarte to be to the liking of Congress where the question of broader deliveries of American arms to the Salvadoran Army is now being discussed.

Duarte, for whose "election" the CIA earmarked about 2 million dollars, right away joined the efforts of the White House aimed at justifying the U.S. imperial course in Central America. In his television appearance he said that he would request from Reagan much greater military aid than 62 million dollars that the administration had already requested from Congress.

Duarte's visit to the United States which followed right after the farce of presidential elections in El Salvador, is used by Washington in its propaganda aims: Its puppet loyally advocates preparations for American intervention in Central America, reiterates the hackneyed lie about the Nicaraguan revolution and the patriots of El Savlador fighting against the bloody pro-imperialist regime, frightens Americans with "a communist threat." One sees confirmation of prognoses of many news analysts that the urgent call of Duarte to the United States forestalls expansion of criminal "cooperation" of Washington rulers with Salvadoran butchers the aim of which is to sink in blood the rightful struggle of the people of El Salvador. There are few who doubt that it will be followed by a sharp escalation of U.S. military interference in that country.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES FILM WORKERS CONFERENCE

PM221323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report on 18 May All-Union Conference of Movie Industry Workers in Moscow's Oktyabr movie theater: "The Party's Militant Helpers"]

[Excerpt] G.A. Aliyev, who spoke at the conference, was greeted warmly by those present.

He conveyed to the participants in the conference warm greetings and best wishes from the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The work of today's conference, like all our country's social and political life, the speaker noted, is taking place under the decisive influence of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the propositions and conclusions contained in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speeches. They demonstrated with new force the immutability of our party's general Leninist line elaborated by the 26th Congress and consolidated by subsequent Central Committee plenums and gave a powerful stimulus to the people's multifaceted creative activity, whose main thrust is the improvement of developed socialism.

The major, complex tasks facing us cannot be resolved without constantly improving the Soviet person himself -- the active, committed builder of the new society.

The attainment of this most important goal is the aim of the detailed conception of ideological activity of long-term significance which was put forward at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches and articles. The period of nearly a year which separates us from the June Plenum indicates convincingly that the practical implementation of its instructions is having a beneficial influence on the sociopolitical, spiritual, and moral atmosphere in the country.

Our party and the CPSU Central Committee proceed on the basis that in the conditions of developed socialism, literature and art acquire increasing significance in Soviet people's spiritual life. We cannot conceive of the molding of a comprehensively, harmoniously developed individual without still broader access for the masses to artistic assets. This means that the artist's civic and social responsibility for the content, ideological thrust, and educational influence of his works is increasing.

Through their creative work, personalities in Soviet literature and art actively help the party to educate the working people in the spirit of the lofty ideals of communism, to enrich them ideologically, morally, and aesthetically, and to cultivate a devout feeling of love for the socialist motherland. Soviet moviemakers make a weighty contribution to resolving this noble task. The cinema is a mighty weapon in the party's ideological work, in the education and enlightenment of the viewer. And it is very important, in present-day conditions, that it serve the Soviet people and the cause of communism still better and more effectively. This was the aim of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers when they adopted the resolution "On Measures To Further Improve the Ideological and Artistic Standard of Movies and To Strengthen the Material and Technical Base of Cinematography."

The resolution is basically a concrete program for the further development of Soviet moviemaking in the long term. It arms masters of the movies with reliable ideological and creative guidelines.

The resolution links tasks and demands of an ideological and artistic order closely with a wide range of measures aimed at strengthening the material and technical base of cinematography and resolving its urgent organizational, financial, and artistic questions. Practically all the wishes of moviemakers in this sphere are satisfied. So in this respect, too, the resolution is one of the most all-embracing and large-scale measures in the entire history of Soviet cinema, and creates a durable material and financial base for its development.

Soviet moviemakers have reason to be proud. Guided by the immutable Leninist principles of the party approach and popular spirit in the art of socialist realism, they created dozens of movies which augmented the energy of the builders of the first 5-year plans and helped the party to educate the millions of selfless patriots who conquered the fascist aggressors. Fired by the flames of war, the Soviet moviemaker marched on the enemy together with the soldier, reinforcing the servicemen's courage, their staunchness, heroic fervor, and will for victory. In the postwar decades, Soviet cinema was an active participant in the eradication of the war's grave consequences, the acceleration of the country's comprehensive progress, and the resolution of the impressive tasks of building developed socialism.

In our day, too, the masters of the screen enrich Soviet culture with ideologically and professionally mature, intelligent, talented movies. The grateful response they have received from millions of Soviet working people once again confirms the essential truth: only a close link between the artist and life, the profound, truthful reflection of life in art, can open up the true path to creative achievements and nationwide recognition.

But life moves on, presenting the moviemaker with more and more demands and making his tasks more complex. Figures in Soviet cinema know well that in order to respond worthily to the expectations of the party and people, you have to be a real, active participant in creating the new society. Experience teaches us that art fulfills its lofty purpose best when it is not merely keeping pace with life, but is outstripping it, when the artist looks boldly into the future and is able to show the future, the long-term prospects, convincingly, vividly, and with artistic truth from the viewpoint of today.

The desire for a profound artistic interpretation of modern life in an ancient tradition in Soviet cinema. But today it needs further development -- and substantial development at that. We have entered the historical period of dynamic changes associated with the improvement of developed socialism.

The life of our contemporary working person and creative worker is being enriched with new content, because every moment of daily life is concerned with a multiplicity of problems and phenomena of social development -- that is, social reality, no less. An awareness of that reality is one important factor in awaking in a person civil activeness, creative boldness, and a state approach. Art's strength lies precisely in its ability to recreate the truth about life in an impressively concrete way, with images of convincing truth, revealing the organic connection and constant interaction between the world of the individual and the bigger world of history.

The process of social and moral improvement of the individual is a very important subject of artistic exploration. Demonstrating it comprehensively and objectively using artistic methods means participating in the acceleration and activation of the process itself. But unfortunately, genuine exploration is still frequently replaced on the screen either by pale "sketches" of individual cases which cannot convey the full depth of social reality, or by the embodiment of the moviemakers' purely personal, subjective ideas about contemporary people and life.

Cinematographic practice shows that a movie leaves its imprint on people's souls and influences the viewer first and foremost through the integrity of its heroes' personalities, the nobility of their deeds, their moral and intellectual attractiveness, and -- most important -- their desire to give their all to the party, the people, and the country. How interesting and impressive the hero's personality is and how profoundly his character is revealed, is the most important condition of the movie's success, effectiveness, and "longevity." That is why we should particularly single out among the topical tasks of the creative movie industry the convincing, realistic portrayal of contemporary people with their characteristic high ideological, political, and moral qualities, creative spirit, and implacability toward everything that hampers our progress.

It is not a question of an imaginary, "rose-colored" hero, as people used to say, who does not exist in real life and in whom the viewer cannot, therefore, believe. What we expect from the Soviet moviemaker is a real, positive hero who is dear and comprehensible to Soviet people, a hero in whom they can recognize features of their own comrades at work, their own contempories. It is certainly more difficult to create such a positive image today than it was in moviemaking in, say, the thirties, forties, and fifties. People have become spiritually, intellectually, and morally richer, life has become more dynamic and complex, and viewers' tastes and requirements have matured. But the positive hero -- a vivid, strong, attractive, active, courageous person -- is urgently needed on the screen. We do not have enough of them, although there are millions of such heroes in real life. Not for nothing do Soviet viewers, in a number of letters to the Central Committee and newspapers and magazines, rightly complain that in the movies in recent years negative characters have sometimes turned out more interesting and in some ways even more attractive than the positive characters.

It is first and foremost the actor who is, so to speak, the moviemaker's ambassador in the movie theater or on the television screen, the speaker went on to say. It is through him that the currents of thought and feeling invested in the movie reach the viewer. We have a vital interest in ensuring that the actor's personality and professional skill help deepen the artistic images and strengthen their authenticity and instructiveness.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's report at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum said that our progress is being held up by shortcomings in the economic machinery, unsatisfactory labor productivity, and the insufficient civic maturity and discipline of some people.

The party does everything necessary to impose order in all spheres of our life and bring work in the sphere of people's moral education up to a new standard. The struggle to strenthen conscientiously, responsibly, efficiently, and well in his own department, and to eliminate from our life and our morality everything that is alien to the socialist way of life -- this is not just a campaign, it is firm, continuing party policy. And it is very important for personalities in the movies to participate still more actively and effectively in this struggle.

Truthfulness in a movie means revealing on the screen the contradictions of life. Our movie industry must take a clear, principled line against the one-sided, monochromatic portrayal of reality where the assertion of positive principles gives way to the complacent depiction of life, and the criticism of negative phenomena gives way to the collecting of all kings of deformations.

In Soviet society norms and traditions have long since become established which combine politics and daily life, people's social and moral problems.

And it is entirely justified for Soviet cinema to turn so frequently to the theme of morality and the moral quest, asserting the high level of feeling, moral purity, and spiritual nobility of the socialist person. Here the defects usually arise in cases where the portrayal of everyday life gives way to the domination of trivial reality on the screen, where so-called personal life is divorced from social life, where the author's position in relation to negative phenomena and those who display them is unclear.

Soviet cinema, the speaker went on, has always been notable for its interest in historical subject matter in all its variety. The significance of these movies lies first and foremost in the fact that they introduce the young generations to the great gains and heroic traditions of our society and people, and educate them on that basis. This imposes an exceptionally great responsibility on the artist and requires from him a consistent historical approach, the utmost conscientiousness, and fidelity to historical truth -- fidelity not only and not chiefly in details, but in the uncovering of the objective logic of historical events and their clear class evaluation.

It must be observed that recently there has been a marked slackening of creative activity by moviemakers in terms of work on socially profound movies devoted to the history of the revolution and the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. The scope of our approach to such topics is often restricted by a fondness for lightweight adventure films in which everything is based on the external dynamics of the subject and there is a lack of large-scale characters or profound generalizations.

Sadly, it is also necessary to mention the moviemakers' poor work in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving the Production and Showing of Movies for Children and Adolescents." It is still very rare for adolescents to have the opportunity to see movies designed to suit their mental makeup, while the youngest viewers do not see real children's movies. This is a serious shortcoming in our movie industry, and is all the more intolerable while implementing the school reform, at a time when the party is formulating so broadly and radically the questions of educating the young generation.

Discussing problems of the development of the documentary movie industry, the speaker noted that the USSR State Committee for Cinematography should take care to ensure that journalistic, popular scientific, and newsreel movies reach viewers promptly and hold a worthy place in the movie repertoire. Television offers considerable opportunities for improving the showing of these films on domestic screens.

One of the most important sectors of the moviemaker's work today is to create movies on international topics. Here the screen's journalists -- documentary makers -- are working actively, and there are now more artistic movies in this field. But it must be admitted that there are still not enough works which expose imperialism with professional brilliance and artistic and emotional conviction, movies which propagandize in a skillful and talented way the peace-loving objectives of the Soviet state's policy.

Unfortunately, the creators of movies include many masters who are avoiding the important phenomena and urgent questions of the present day. Poor use is made of the system of state commissions to encourage work on such movies. Let us not forget that state commissions resulted in "The Battleship Potemkin," "October," "Shchors," "Lanin in October," "Liberation," and "The Great Patriotic War."

The movies made by the founders of Soviet cinema and the best works which came out in the terrible years of the Patriotic War and the postwar period retain their vivid significance and high instructive power for moviemakers in our day.

Chapayev and Maksim, the kolkhoz chairmen Aleksandra Sokolova and Yegor Trubnikov, the soldiers Andrey Sokolov and Alesha Skvortsov, the Communist Vasiliy Gubanov and the construction workers team leader Potapov have entered our lives as the spiritual companions and friends of each of us. They have become -- to use the language of classical writers in the last century -- the rulers of our thoughts. The continuity of traditions in cinematographic thought and creative practice requires increased attentiveness toward the experience of the creation of such models and the enrichment of traditions with new discoveries.

The quest for such discoveries is taking place everywhere. The Soviet movie industry is a community of national movie industries united by common ideology and goals and by loyalty to the party's cause.

The process of the flourishing and rapprochement of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups is taking place and gaining strength before our very eyes. It makes itself felt everywhere: in the economy, the social sphere, culture, daily life. This is one of the most important trends in the life of the land of the soviets. It is the duty of Soviet moviemakers to help it to establish itself in every way.

The speaker then discussed the significance of artistic criticism for the fruitful development of the cinema. In order to meet the demands of the present day, the critic must adhere firmly to Marxist-Leninist standpoints and be guided consistently by Leninist principles and methodology in the analysis of processes taking place in the cinema. A principled, partyminded approach on his part consists in promoting through his own activity the creation of works which truthfully reflect our society's life and the Soviet people's interests and aspirations and assert our humanist ideals.

Of course, criticism must not be a matter only for the professionals. We regard criticism and self-criticism as a powerful motive force in all our life. That is why the leadership of the State Committee for Cinematography, the Union of Cinema Workers, and movie studios, as well as party and trade union organizations, should display constant concern for the development of an atmosphere of principled exactingness in all spheres of moviemaking.

The CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution, the speaker continued, sets a task of priority importance -- that of improving the quality of work with young people. Their creative growth presupposes the organic unity of professional training with the molding in the young artist of a Marxist-Leninist outlook and a profound understanding of the ideological and artistic principles of the art of socialist realism, and with the formation of civic awareness and self-education.

We cannot but be concerned about instances where certain young screen writers, directors, and actors are socially passive, are afraid of entering boldly into life, and avoid burning contemporary issues, confining themselves at times to local, small-scale subjects or movie versions of books.

Help for young artists must not turn into petty tutelage, which only retards the process of their ideological and creative development. It is necessary to place more trust in those who are ready for independent work and to give them the opportunity to test themselves in real, major work.

The art of the cinema, perhaps more than any other, is capable of crossing the borders between states and reaching the widest viewing public abroad. Our movies have conveyed and continue to convey to hundreds of millions of people in all corners of the globe the truth about the land of the soviets, the Soviet way of life, real socialism, and the peace-loving foreign policy of our party and state. The Soviet movie industry has rightly earned the highest international prestige, it has created works which have become part of the classical heritage of world cinema.

Our movies are shown on screens in dozens of countries and have been awarded prizes by the most prestigious film festivals.

Soviet cinema has always been a passionate champion of the ideals of humanism, peace, freedom, and social progress. And this, indeed, is the source of its tremendous ideological and moral force, its genuinely worldwide recognition.

Today, when through the fault of imperialism, and first and foremost American imperialism, the international situation has deteriorated sharply, it is particularly important to consolidate, augment, develop, and utilize in cultural exchanges and in foreign policy propaganda these historic gains of our cinema. We are opposed by an enemy who is very sophisticated, experienced, and skilled in the methods of lies, of fooling the masses and justifying the abominations of bourgeois politics and morality, and of slandering socialism. Prominent in his ideological and propaganda arsenals is the falsification of history on screen, distorting and juggling with facts, and the embellishment of the portrayal of capitalism and the Western way of life. That is why it is so vitally necessary to create still more actively and to a high professional standard movies which can forge a path abroad, gain a mass audience there, and thereby contribute to the struggle for people's minds and hearts.

Real, durable success -- ideological, creative, and political success -- is achieved abroad by those of our movies whose authors do not kowtow to the standards of the Western cinema or the tastes of that part of the public who have been raised in the spirit of bourgeois "mass culture," but enrich and develop at a high professional level the best features of the Soviet cinema and uphold the leading ideals of the age. The party's line on this question is clear and consistent: in the development of the cinema, as of any other art form, we attach decisive significance to ideological, political, and creative criteria. It is gratifying to note that this line meets with full understanding and support among workers in the Soviet movie industry.

The Soviet moviemaker has always been a state moviemaker. That is why, from its very first steps, the most mass art form has been firmly at the working people's service. The state principle in the implementation of movie industry policy is now realized by the USSR State Committee for Cinematography -- and realized quite well, on the whole. At the same time, life sets it new tasks. It is necessary to raise still higher the standard of organization, discipline, and responsibility among the committee's workers in all components and at all levels, to seek to establish the spirit of initiative and creativity everywhere, to step up monitoring the fulfillment of the decisions adopted, and to display comprehensive concern for the efficient utilization of the material and financial resources allocated.

Artistic practice confirms, G.A. Aliyev continued, that a really good movie can only emerge when it is based on literary material of vitality. In recent years much has been done to improve screenwriting. All the same, these efforts cannot be deemed entirely successful, because many weaknesses in the planning and production of movies have their source precisely in the inadequate level of work in the preparation and critical analysis of screenplays. It is obviously worth thinking about radically improving the entire screenwriters organization.

The screenwriting and editorial collegiums of movie studios, republic committees, and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography must display greater initiative, persistence, and responsibility in work on screenplays and promote the wider involvement of prominent writers and the establishment of close creative contacts with literary and artistic journals and publishing houses.

And, of course, they must make full use of their rights and potential in order to guard firmly against artistically weak or ideologically immature works.

Large-scale tasks face the Union of Cinema Workers, which has an important role both in the Soviet movie industry's internal life, and in developing its international contacts.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, B.A. Aliyev said in conclusion, is an exceptionally important, crucial event in the development of the Soviet movie industry. It orients moviemakers toward great work which is intensive and at the same time joyous and inspiring, because for the Soviet artist there is no more noble and lofty duty than that of creating for the people. The CPSU Central Committee is firmly confident that figures in the Soviet cinema will continue to devote all their efforts and all their talents to creating new work which promote the ideological and moral elevation of Soviet people and help the party to resolve the impressive tasks of communist construction.

VOROTNIKOV VISITS OBLAST, KRAY ORGANIZATIONS

PM221535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 84 Fi.. p 2

[TASS Report: "From Positions of High Demands"]

At the meetings held by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, with industrial and agricultural workers, leaders of party and administrative organs, and representatives of public organizations during his stay from 14-19 May in Rostov Oblast, Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and Kalmyk ASSR, the subjects discussed included reserves for the intensification of agricultural production and other sectors of the socialist economy, raising initiative and efficiency in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the speeches by Comrade Chernenko.

Comrade Vorotnikov visited fields and livestock farms of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, rayon agro-industrial associations, scientific research institutions and a number of industrial enterprises. He took deep interest in the experience accumulated by labor collectives and councils of rayon agro-industrial associations in fulfilling the Food Program, in the state of the crops and the prospects for the harvest, in questions of raising labor productivity, in improving quality and lowering the cost of output, in the role of local soviets of people's deputies in speeding up the development of the economy and implementing the reform of the general education and vocational schools, in housing construction, trade, the supply of cultural and domestic and medical services to the population. During conversations with field crop cultivators and livestock breeders, special attention was devoted to raising the yield and increasing the yields of grain and other crops, to tending crops and preparing for gathering in the harvest, to organizing in good time the procurement of fodders and to supplying enough of them to stock breeding so as to fully meet its needs. The need was stressed to assimilate everywhere [illegible] resource-saving technologies, to reconstruct and technically reequip production sections that are lagging behind, to economically consume raw materials and all other objects of material value, to further strengthen order and to monitor the fulfillment of decisions taken.

At obkoms and kraykoms conversations took place between Comrade Vorotnikov and members of the bureaus and heads of the departments of CPSU obkoms and kraykoms, with chairmen and deputy chairmen of executive committees of oblast and kray soviets of people's deputies, with chairmen and deputy chairmen of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Kalmyk ASSR, and with the managers of directorates and departments. They discussed tasks of raising the efficiency and quality if work with all the means at one's disposal and unconditionally fulfilling the tasks of the current year and the 5-year period as a whole.

On his tour Comrade Vorotnikov was accompanied in Rostov Oblast by Comrade Bondarenko, obkom first secretary, and Comrade Ivanitskiy, oblispolkom (chairman); and in Krasnodar Kray by Comrade Razumovskiy, kraykom first secretary, and Comrade Golub, chairman of the kray soviet ispolkom; in Stavropol Kray by Comrade Murakhovskiy, kraykom first secretary; and Comrade (Starshikov) first deputy chairman of the kray soviet ispolkom and chairman of the kray agro-industrial association soviet; in Kalmyk ASSR by Comrade Nikulin, obkom first secretary, and Comrade Badmakhalgayev, chairman of the Kalmyk ASSR Council of Ministers.

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL CHANGES PUBLISHED

PM221504 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR No 11, 1984, reports the following personnel changes:

By USSR Council of Ministers decree dated 9 January 1984 I.S. Belousov is released from his duties as first deputy minister of the shipbuilding industry "in connection with his reassignment."

By USSR Council of Ministers decree dated 13 January 1984 L.A. Bibin is appointed first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, replacing V.Ya. Isayev in connection with the latter's retirement.

L.A. Bibin is released from the duties of USSR first deputy minister of construction.

By USSR Council of Ministers decree dated 13 January 1984 V.S. Shevelukha is released from his duties as USSR deputy minister of agriculture "in connection with his reassignment."

By USSR Council of Ministers decree dated 26 January 1984 L.D. Ryabev is appointed deputy minister of medium machine building.

All decrees are signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs.

CONVICT'S CONNECTIONS PERMIT EVASION OF SENTENCE

PM181550 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 May in its First Edition publishes on page 6 under the rubric "Returning to What Was Published," a 1,400-word article by V. Prokhorov and I. Shatunovskiy entitled, "Once Again -- Kolobok!" The article refers to reports published in PRAVDA in 1979 and 1981 on the illegal activities of one S.G. Kanevskiy, his sentencing to 10 years in prison for "embezzlement of socialist property," his subsequent release, and his continued involvement in "dubious private enterprise affairs and the exploitation of young artists." However, "with the help of influential protectors," he avoided further convictions and was even appointed chairman of the "Khudozhnik-Grafik" [graphic artist] Housebuilding Cooperative, in which post he obtained two studios and a large apartment for himself and granted apartments to his own relatives and friends totally unconnected with the art world.

The article tells how he was sentenced in 1980 to 9 years' imprisonment, but less than 18 months later the RSFSR Supreme Court cut his sentence to 6 years, and then just a few months after that he "turned up" in Moscow and set up home again in the same apartment. It turns out that he was released from imprisonment on health grounds, but that the court did not restore his right to live in the capital. The article continues as follows:

"On what grounds, then, has he now been living in Moscow for more than 6 months without any leagal permit to reside in the apartment for which authorization was cancelled long ago? Which way are the housebuilding cooperative board, the militia, and the procuracy looking?

"The editorial board sent to the USSR Procuracy one of the letters it received from a group of artists with a request to verify the legality of convict S.G. Kanevskiy's early release and his residence in Moscow. Yu.A. Zalenskiy, senior assistant to the USSR procurator general, replied to the artists: 'Your complaint about the Kanevskiy case has been examined. The matter of his eviction is currently with the procuracy, and execution of the court decision (we do not know which one -- authors) has been suspended in connection with conducting an additional check.'

"A few days ago S.A. Shishkov, deputy prosecutor general, lodged a protest. Perhaps the esteemed jurist was indignant at learning that a criminal who has not served his allotted time has been living in Moscow for more than 6 months essentially illegally, and decided that the appropriate organs should once again study the materials on whose basis the doors of the colony were opened for Kanevskiy, who then headed straight for Moscow? But the high-ranking jurist lodged a protest not against the decision of the rayon court in Kalinin Oblast [which authorized his release] but against the decision of Moscow City's Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon court, which, as we know, invalidated the apartment authorization issued to Kanevskiy.

"We familiarize ourselves with the extensive text of the document and sense how its author's heart seethes with rage. This fellow was living quietly and peacefully in his own apartment, he says, and suddenly wicked people came along and cancelled his authorization without rhyme or reason. Surely the deputy prosecutor general knows that the man he has taken it on himself to protect has committed a crime? Yes, he knows. And he mentions this in passing, as though by the way: '...the crime committed is unconnected with obtaining the apartment...'

"How is it unconnected? For the crime committed deprives Kanevskiy of the right to be in Moscow at all. The deputy prosector generally totally disregards that circumstance. Or is he really sure that justice will not be restored until Kanevskiy again receives authorization giving him the right to occupy on his own a huge apartment in a cooperative for artists, with whom, incidentally, he has had nothing to do for a long time?

"The presidium of Moscow City Court has overruled the protest.

"One wonders what further moves Kanevskiy's lofty patrons will seek?"

REPUBLIC WILDLIFE PROTECTION FAILINGS CRITICIZED

PM221505 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 May 84 p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers commission on environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources was held 17 May.

The commission examined the question of the measures adopted by the Ministry of the Aviation Industry and the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry in the fulfillment of party and government decisions on the protection of nature, and instructed those ministries to increase the responsibility of leaders of enterprises under their jurisdiction for the prompt fulfillment of nature protection measures and the observance of the law in this sphere.

Reports were heard from the Kazakh SSR and Kirghiz SSR Councils of Ministers on the work beng done in those republics to protect rare animals and birds. It was noted that despite the work being done in the republics to protect fauna there are still serious shortcomings in this matter. The republic's campaign against poaching is lax. The USSR State Committee for Forestry, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the Kazakh SSR and Kirghiz SSR Councils of Ministers, which have jurisdiction over wildlife reserves, are not paying proper attention to their activity and are allowing economic activity to be carried out on territories allocated for reserves.

The commission instructed the Kazakh SSR and Kirghiz SSR Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for Forestry, and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs to adopt supplementary measures to protect wild animals and birds, including rare species and those near extinction.

KOMSOMOL YOUNG WRITERS CONFERENCE OPENS

PM221440 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 84 p 1

[TASS report: "School for Young Writers"]

[Text] On 15 May more than 300 young writers representing the multinational Soviet literature gathered in Moscow for the 8th All-Union Young Writers' Conference. It was organized by the USSR Writers' Union and the Komsomol Central Committee. Representatives of the literatures of the socialist countries are taking part at the invitation of their Soviet colleagues.

The opening speech was delivered by G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board.

He said: "The conference is being held under the slogan "The young writer -- an active participant in communist creation and in the struggle for peace.'" This defines the thrust of the meeting, whose task is to involve young writers in vigorous creative work, and to help strengthen their links with life.

Some 36 creative seminars -- to be conducted by prominent writers, poets, and critics -- have been organized within the framework of the conference. They will appraise the works devoted to our contemporary -- the builder of communist society -- and to the Soviet people's struggle for peace and to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, submitted by budding authors.

V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, devoted his report to the contribution of young writers, loyal helpers of the party, to the molding of the personality of the country's young generation. "The party and the Soviet state pay enormous, unremitting attention to questions of the development of creative art and the enhancement of the role of literature and art in the education of the new man," he emphasized. These questions were the subject of profound discussion at the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, and were vividly reflected in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The depiction of the bustling life of the country's Komsomol provides vast scope for masters of the pen. Young men and women expect from writers works which reveal the Komsomol character and depict the best traits of their contemporaries, builders of the 5-year plans. The all-union young writers' conferences, which have become a good tradition, are the of the living link between generations of masters of the art of the pen of life and literature, their ideological conviction, and loyalty to patriotic duty. And today, as in the past, young writers are learning from the representatives of the older generations to be always in the thick of life, and to proceed, together with the people, along the path of communist creation.

V.I. Desyaterik, director of the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House, spoke about the publishing house's work with budding authors. F.F. Kuznetsov, first secretary of the Moscow Writers' Organization Board, spoke about the training of new generations of writers and about the instilling civic and professional qualities in those who are taking their first steps in literature.

The conference was attended by chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments B.I. Stukalin and V.F. Shauro.

ORTHODOX CHURCH APPOINTS NEW W. EUROPE OFFICIAL

LD172008 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- The synod of the Russian Orthodox Church appointed a new patriarchal exarch of Western Europe, Metropolitian Vladimir of Rostov and Novocherkassk.

That post was held before him by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia. Tass has been told by the Moscow Patriarchate that the synod relieved Metropolitian Filaret of this duty in response to his personal request and in view of his time-consuming duties as chairman of the department of external ecclesiastic relations of the Moscow Patriarchate, and also as the archpriest of Belorussia. In addition, Metropolitan Filaret is engaged in public activities through the Soviet Peace Committee.

Metropolitan Vladimir of Rostov and Novocherkassk, the new patriarchal exarch in Western Europe, is well known in the religious communities. He is also known to foreign church personalities, who visited the Moscow theological academy which he supervised for many years. Many clergymen of the Russian Orthodox Church have received theological education under his supervision.

Metropolitan Filaret today gave a reception at his Serebryanyy Bor residence in honour of the newly appointed exarch. The reception was attended, along with personalities of the Russian Orthodox Church, by representatives of the Antioch and Bulgarian patriachs in Moscow, Archimandrite Nifon and Archimandrite Kirill and also by Italian Ambassador Giovanni Migliulo, Dutch Ambassador Frans van Agt, French Ambassador Claude Arnaud, and represenatives of the Belgian and Swiss Embassies.

CURRENT LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY SURVEYED

PM181402 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 May 84 p 3

[Livestock expert M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "The Main Thing Is To Increase Returns From Livestock Units" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock unit workers have appreciably increased milk and meat production during the in-stall period which is now ending. During the summer months we must consolidate and develop the results achieved.

May sees the summing up of the results of livestock wintering and of stockraisers' intensive work during the lengthy in-stall period. This year these results are pleasing. The measures taken by the party and the government to develop lagging farms and to strengthen stockraising's material and technical base have borne fruit. Thus, in the past months of the in-stall period sales of meat in the majority of union republics have grown 4-15 percent, and milk production by 4-11 percent. What is especially important is that this growth was basically achieved thanks to the use of intensive factors: Cow milk yields and the average daily weight gain of cattle and hogs increased.

Sales of all types of livestock and fowl in comparison with the same period of the previous wintering increased in all union republics except Georgia. The greatest growth was achieved by Estonian, Belorussian, Latvian, Kirghiz, and RSFSR meat livestock unit workers. But whereas Armenian stockraisers stepped up labor intensity in the last months of the wintering and made up their lag, many of the Kazakh SSR oblasts which started the wintering quite well had by its end permitted an appreciable decline to emerge. As a result, meat sales to the state by that republic's farms are down in the current year.

The secret of success and the reason for failure are one and the same -- the attitude to the intensification of stockraising. Results are achieved when animals' weight gain is persistently increased and they are fattened intensively. As a result delivery weights have increased: cattle by 12 kg and hogs by 4 kg. Cattle selling weight has increased particularly markedly in Belorussia, Kirghizia, Latvia, Azerbaijan, and the Ukraine.

Young animals make up the majority of animals to be slaughtered. It is therefore important to increase their delivery weight in every possible way and to sell young calves for slaughter in an increased weight condition: It is on this that labor and feed expenditure for every quintal of produce, its prime cost, and the size of the financial gain all depend -- after all, a considerable supplement over and above the purchase is payable on every head of cattle. As a whole, throughout the country 10 percent more young cattle in enhanced condition have been bought in the first months of the current year than in the same period last year. Estonian farms have increased sales of these young cattle by more than 50 percent, and Latvian and Turkmenian farms by one-third. However, purchases of young heavyweight cattle in Georgia and Kazakhstan have dropped.

The milk herd's productivity growth -- cow milk yield from the start of the in-stall period has increased in all union republics, and this growth often amounts to 8-10 percent compared to the previous wintering level -- has made it possible to appreciably increase the production and sale of milk to the state. But the quantity of products reaching store counters and dairy plants could have been considerably greater were it not for the relatively low marketability at certain dairy livestock units.

Whereas Estonian and Turkmenian kolkhozes and sovkhozes send the state 91-95 percent of their gross milk yield, Belorussian and Uzbek farms dispatch less than 80 percent. Of course, it is inadmissible to increase this product's marketability by excessively reducing calf feeding norms: Young cattle need everything due to them in order to develop well. But the important task for leaders and farm specialists is not to exceed these norms, to skillfully employ useful whole-milk substitutes, and to close off any channels of milk loss.

The in-stall period is also a period of mass reception of young livestock. From last October through April of this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have received more calves, piglets, and lambs than in the previous wintering period. Almost all union republic farms increased herd reproduction, thereby creating a reliable basis both for a growth in meat production and for timely herd replenishment. The previously laggard Lithuanian hog farmers remedied the situation in the first months of this year, obtaining around 600 piglets from every 100 sows -- the most in the country. But on Turkmen livestock units the state of affairs in this regard even deteriorated.

There, by the start of May 100,000 fewer lambs had been received than on the same date last year. Serious shortcomings were permitted in the organization of cattle reproduction, one cow in four was barren. There were also fewer piglets than last year, and this threatens the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the sale of livestock products to the state.

The numbers of all types of stock currently on the country's farms only slightly exceed last year's indicators. This means that the main proportion of the increase in meat and milk production has to come by increasing animal productivity in every possible way, and by enhancing their yields and weight gain in the commencing grazing period. The work of specialists, farm leaders, and workers in rayon and oblast agricultural associations must be geared to this.

WEATHER AND CROPS REPORT FOR EARLY MAY

PM220936 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 May 84 p 1

[Agrometeorologist L. Litvinenko "Weather and Crops" report under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports"]

[Text] In the USSR's European territory warm weather persisted for most of the 10-day period. It was colder than usual in Stavropol Kray, in the North Caucasus republics, and in the Urals region. Large fluctuations in air temperature were recorded in the second 10-day period in May. On certain nights air and soil surface frosts were noted.

There was precipitation (11-30 mm and more) in the western oblasts of the Ukraine, in Belorussia, in the Baltic republics, in the Northwest region, in the west of the Central region, and in the Urals region.

Stem growth of winter crops was under way on most of the USSR's European territory south of a line joining Leningrad, Kostroma, and Kazan; in more northerly regions tillering and stem formation were recorded. Winter crop development is 10-20 days ahead of normal. In the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, in the North Caucasus and in the south of Rostov Oblast, stem growth of spring barley has begun, and it has been tillering in most of the Ukraine's territory, in the Central Chernozem region, in the south of Belorussia, in the northern half of Rostov Oblast, and in the Lower Volga region (south of Volgograd).

The first and second pairs of true leaves have formed on beets in the Ukraine, in Moldavia, in the North Caucasus, and in Belgorod and Voronezh Oblasts.

In Krasnodar Kray the beginnings of root growth have been recorded on crops sown at the start of the sowing season. Corn shoots appeared 3-8 days earlier than normal in the northern and central rayons of Krasnodar Kray, and in the south of Zaporozhye, Donetsk, Crimean, and Odessa Oblasts.

Stone fruits blossoming was recorded 7-10 days earlier than normal in the Baltic republics, in Belorussia, in the central regions of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone (up to the latitude of Moscow), and in Saratov Oblast. Apples are in bloom in the south of Belorussia, in the Central Chernozem Zone, and in the Lower Volga region -- which is somewhat earlier than usual.

Cold weather with frequent rain persisted in the Transcaucasian republics (average air temperature was 3-5 degrees lower than normal). Winter crop development is continuing there, shoots have appeared on cucumbers, and side shoots are forming on tomatoes.

In most of the oblasts of Kazakhstan, in Tyumen Oblast, and in the west of Omsk Oblast average air temperature over the 10-day period turned out to be 1-3 degrees lower than normal, and near or 2-3 degrees above normal in Siberia's other regions and in Kazakhstan's southern oblasts. Winter rye tillered, and in the south of Omsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts it formed stems.

Warm weather persisted in the Central Asian republics in the first days of the 10-day period. Maximum air temperature was 25-34 degrees. There were heavy showers, and in a number of regions of Uzbekistan strong winds were recorded. The greatest amount of precipitation fell in the central regions of Tajikistan, in parts of Uzbekistan, in most regions of Kirghizia, and in the western half of Turkmenia.

Winter wheat stem growth continued in the Central Asian republics, in Turkmenia and Tajikistan it formed ears, and in the south it flowered. The appearance of first and third leaves was recorded on cotton.

The development of vegetable crops in the Central Asian republics is 5-7 days ahead of normal. Cucumbers in the south of Turkmenia have formed flower clusters. Tomatoes are forming side shoots and flower clusters everywhere, and they are flowering in the south of Turkmenia and in Uzbekistan. Early cabbages are forming hearts.

DECISION ON HARVEST TRANSPORTATION PUBLICIZED

LD202303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As reported earlier, at a regular CPSU Central Committee Politburo session additional measures have been determined to secure road transport of this year's harvest. Viktor Beketov, our political observer, has the floor.

Greetings, comrades. It would seem that it is habitual -- something that has been mastered for a long time now -- but the task is complicated by the fact that every year harvest-time is being cut down and demands for economy in haulage become more stringent. At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the use of agricultural vehicles, the increase in delivery of vehicles for agriculture notwithstanding. Cheaper centralized transportation is being developed too slowly: Empty runs and standing idle above the norm are too great and the technical condition of the vehicles and trailers is not satisfactory.

Meanwhile, we have amassed a good deal of experience in the efficient use of road haulage. In particular, the Saratov system of transportation, which allows rational use of not only the means of transportation, but also the harvesting machinery, has been widely aclaimed.

The basis of this system is work according to hourly schedules that are compiled for every 24 hours. The following comparison shows its results. The vehicle productivity of the Saratov drivers is 1 and 1/2 times higher than that of their neighbors, the Volgograd drivers.

Many useful innovations are being used by the drivers of Kazakhstan. Here, for instance, the so-called combine trailer and proportional systems [kombi trelernaya i portsionnyye sistemy] are being successfully applied. What do they consist of?

In the proportional system, the trailers are strung out in places that are predetermined according to the yield and configuration of the field, calculated in such a way that the combine-harvester arrives at them with its bunker as full as possible every time. Compared with the established practice whereby a truck is allocated to every combine, this organization of work makes it possible to raise productivity of road transport by a factor of three or four and cut the prime cost of transportation by 30 percent.

But the benefits of the innovation do not lie only in this. The permanent presence of trailers that have returned for more cuts out the combine-harvesters' idle time waiting for road transportation and raises their productivity by 15-20 percent, which, in turn, allows harvest gathering time to be cut by 2 to 3 days.

In a word, we do have examples to imitate, but advanced means and methods give proper results only when used by qualified and scrupulous workers. Therefore, the problem of preparing cadre agricultural machine operators, particularly drivers, remains very acute. It is essential to increase the efficiency of road transport means in the whole of the national economy, to put an end to overstatements [pripiska] in freight haulage, and to secure the safe keeping of fuel and lubricating materials. Today's machine operator must be a man of many parts, capable of moving from tractor to combine harvester and from combine harvester to truck if it is essential for production. As before, the roads are very much a sore point -- or, more truthfully, the absence of them, which as the famous proverb has it, turns out to be more expensive than the most important highways.

The Politburo CPSU Central Committee Politburo has ordered republic and local organs to organize in every labor collective specific work to bring all available transport up to an appropriate technical standard in the appropriate time; efficiently use it in transporting the harvest; and constantly care about the people employed in the transportation of agricultural freight, and create the conditions essential for their highly productive labor and normal leisure.

QUARTERLY STOCKRAISING STATISTICS PUBLISHED

PM211453 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 84 (Signed to Press 14 May 84) p 17

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures on the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-April 1984.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have successfully concluded wintering and in the past months have achieved an increase in livestock population and productivity.

The farms have produced and sold to the state more meat, milk, and other stock unit products than in the same period of last year.

I. Production of Livestock Products

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products in January-April of this year.

Indicators	January-April 1984	January-April 1984 as a Percentage of January-April 1983
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight) -- thousands of metric tons	5,594.8	108
Including:		
Cattle	3,332.7	106
Hogs	1,443.8	116
Sheep and goats	138.2	102
Poultry	680.1	107
Gross milk yield -- thousands of metric tons	20,094	105
Average milk yield per cow -- kg	710	105
Hen eggs laid, millions	17,666	104
Average egg yield per laying hen, units	71	101

Meat output on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 423,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat output increased on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, and Estonia.

The gross milk yield in the first 4 months of the current year was 1,037,000 metric tons larger than in January-April of last year. The largest increase in production was secured by dairy farm workers in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, and Estonia.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased in January-April 1984 by 642 million eggs in comparison with the same period last year. Egg production increased on farms in all union republics except Uzbekistan.

II. Purchase of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Product	Purchases in January-April 1984	January-April 1984 as Percentage of January-April 1983
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousands of metric tons	5,527	108
Milk, thousands of metric tons	17,616	107
Eggs -- millions	17,419	103

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms in January-April 1984 increased by 427,000 metric tons in comparison with January-April 1983. Purchases of livestock and poultry increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except Kazakhstan.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,092,000 metric tons. A growth in milk sales occurred on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in most union republics except Uzbekistan and Georgia.

The sale of eggs to the state increased by 543 million eggs in the period under review. Egg purchases increased on farms in most union republics except Georgia, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republics

Union Republic	January-April 1984 as a Percentage of January-April 1983					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	108	105	104	108	107	103
RSFSR	106	104	104	107	105	104
including the Non-Chernozem Zone	111	106	104	111	107	105
Ukrainian SSR	111	108	101	110	108	101
Belorussian SSR	114	109	105	115	113	104
Uzbek SSR	104	97	98	100	98	99
Kazakh SSR	93	107	108	93	111	106
Georgian SSR	103	99.2	106	105	99.2	95
Azerbaijan SSR	105	105	107	105	104	107
Lithuanian SSR	126	106	105	125	110	106
Moldavian SSR	112	109	110	112	110	106
Latvian SSR	117	110	111	118	112	110
Kirghiz SSR	109	110	108	108	111	101
Tajik SSR	103	105	108	103	107	111
Armenian SSR	108	102	112	107	102	114
Turkmen SSR	111	99	100.2	106	102	99.9
Estonian SSR	133	105	106	134	106	104

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 199,000 metric tons of milk and 150,000 metric tons of livestock from the population's private plots.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 May 1984 kolkhozes and sovkhozes had 97.9 million head of cattle, which is over 2 million more than at the same date last year. The number of cows on farms was 29.8 million. The hog population reached 59.2 million, an increase of 1.8 million. The number of sheep reached 148.7 million, an increase of 1 million. The number of poultry was 781 million, which is 12 million more than at the same date last year.

The cattle herd increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except Estonia. The number of hogs increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in almost all union republics except farms in Azerbaijan, Lithuania, and Estonia. The sheep and goat population increased on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, and Tajikistan. Poultry numbers increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 10 union republics with the exception of Latvia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

At the start of pasture period, when the grass has not grown fully everywhere, it is very important to make skillful and thrifty use of the feed procured last year. Many farms have reserves of silage and other feed. This makes it possible to provide the animals with full-value rations and obtain more products from them. The summer is the most favorable period for increasing stock units' output of all products, especially milk. It is necessary to organize the feed production line with precision and create on every farm all the conditions necessary for highly effective work by stockraising collectives. Great importance attaches to the prompt analysis of results from the competition between collectives and the comprehensive dissemination of the advanced experience of best teams and stock units achieving high production efficiency.